



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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ADVANCE ADVICE.

MANY firms connected with the trade avail themselves of the special advantages secured by the circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the distribution of their own advertising literature. The *C. & D.* Insets are now a feature of drug-trade publicity, and the next opportunity for this kind of advertising will be in January 1911. The Publisher will be pleased to give details and advice to all who favour issuing their price-lists, circulars, or specially printed announcements in this manner. Early application for particulars to the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., will be appreciated.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

The use of tooth-brushes in the East is the subject of an article on p. 51.

Those who wish to join the Chemists' Dental Society should lose no time in acquainting Mr. Meakin of the fact (p. 49).

In view of the expected General Election, some advertising ideas given on p. 53 will be useful for topical advertisements.

Some notes on the prevention of plague are given on p. 35, and typhoid "carriers" is the subject of a reference on p. 50.

The sale and dispensing of Panopepton and Carrick's Peptonoids have been discussed by Mr. Dixon at Halifax (p. 54).

Property in prescriptions has recently been discussed in "The Lancet," and we comment upon the subject in an article on p. 49.

Fifty years ago the characters of assistants seemed to give as much trouble as they do now. We quote from the *C. & D.* of November 15, 1860 (p. 66).

A number of important decisions under the Australian Customs tariff affecting medicines and drug-trade goods have recently been made. See the article on p. 38.

The urgent necessity of reforming the method of conducting the Minor examination is discussed by "Xrayser II." (p. 47). Correspondents also deal with the subject (p. 64).

Professor Wild, of Manchester, at a meeting of the Therapeutic Society, made an interesting statement regarding the effect of sulphur and sulphur-compounds on the system (p. 51).

The Shops (No. 2) Bill has been abandoned for the present, but the Home Secretary is to remodel it before the second reading. We show in what respects it should be amended to suit pharmacy (p. 48).

The Week's News

The examination pass-list of the Spectacle-makers' Company is on p. 34.

Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago, a leading American pharmacist, is dead (p. 41).

Further notes on municipal honours which have been conferred on chemists are given on p. 57.

The new German Pharmacopœia is to come into force on January 1, 1911, but it will not be available until a week or two before that date (p. 36).

The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., has succeeded in its appeal against a decision *re* a sale of its registers to a Tottenham hotel-keeper (p. 39).

The South African Union Parliament has aroused the indignation of chemists by proposing that they may use only the metric system of weights and measures (p. 37).

Fellows of the Chemical Society have entertained five past-Fellows who have celebrated their jubilee as Fellows. We give their portraits and a report of the proceedings on p. 44.

A limited company in Hull has been fined the full penalty under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for the sale of a phenazone-powder in place of grey powder (p. 39).

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, speaking at a dinner on Wednesday evening, replied to the criticism of Mr. Armitage, of Leeds, and paid a tribute to the work being done by the B.P. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy (p. 56).

Trade and Market Matters.

The present outlook for cottonseed oil points to more normal conditions ruling in the near future, as the prospects for more abundant supplies of raw material are distinctly brighter (p. 59).

Business conditions have improved somewhat, the feature being the well-sustained demand for heavy chemicals. Bleaching-powder is excessively scarce and dearer. Bromides, cream of tartar, tartaric acid (foreign), ipecacuanha, hydrobromic acid, and castor oil are also dearer. Copper sulphate, ammonium sulphate, turpentine, and shellac are all in buyers' favour. At the drug-auctions large supplies were offered (p. 59).

English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

The examination of the British Optical Association for the dioptric grade will be held at the University of London, South Kensington, on November 22 and 23. An examination for the fellowship grade will be held in the following week.

The Sculcoates (Hull) Board of Guardians decided to establish a dispensary at each relief station at Sculcoates, to appoint a full-time qualified dispenser, and to provide, by contract, all drugs, medicines, etc., required for the sick poor, which have hitherto been provided by the medical officers.

At a meeting of Cardiff tradesmen on November 14 it was decided to form a local Chamber of Trade, and officials were appointed. Telephone municipalisation, railway rates, postal reform, C.O.D. system, were among the subjects mentioned for discussion by the new Chamber. Mr. J. Lee Jones and Mr. W. T. Hicks, pharmacists, took a prominent part in the proceedings.

At the Hackney Photographic Society's Exhibition the high standard attained indicates the excellence which photographic art has attained in North London. One of the most striking exhibits is that of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., whose stand presents beautiful examples of photographic work, especially lantern-slides and bromide prints obtained by using "Tabloid" photographic products. The "Wellcome Exposure Record and Diary" is also well to the fore.

The Maidstone window-dressing competition on November 9 attracted four firms in the chemists' class. Messrs. Corfe & Son, 5 Gabriel's Hill, gained the first prize with an exhibit of toilet preparations and perfumes, effectively arranged by Mr. Davis. The second award was gained by Payne's Drug-stores, 61 Week Street; and the third was awarded to Mr. F. H. Rowcroft, chemist and druggist, of 66 Week Street. The last-named also exhibited a pill-making machine in the novelty competition.

A fire occurred early on Sunday morning, November 13, at the premises of Mr. W. T. Coltman, chemist, 9 Sussex Street, Middlesbrough. It originated among some waste paper in the store-room which contained a lot of methylated spirit, turpentine, etc., but, owing to lack of draught and a good cement floor, it smouldered itself out. The cause of the fire is unknown, but the errand-boy had been using some sulphuric acid on the previous day and it is thought that some of this may have become mixed with the paper or oil.

University College Chemical Laboratory.

A deputation from the University College to the St. Pancras Borough Council on November 9 outlined the college's extension scheme regarding the erection of a chemical laboratory at an estimated cost of about 45,000l. The college authorities, before taking up their option on the property (forty-one houses) in Little Gower Place and Gower Place, desired the Council's aid in their endeavour to obtain a magisterial order to close Little Gower Place "if, and when, the site is cleared for the purpose of extending the college buildings." It was stated that the present roadway would be retained as an open space. The matter was referred to the Council's Highways and Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

The Board of Examiners met at Temple House, London, E.C., on November 14, to consider the results of the recent examinations. Sight-testing diplomas (subject to the approval of the Court of the company) were awarded as follows: Mr. G. Allen (Raphael Prize), King's Lynn; Mr. H. A. Armstrong, New Zealand; Mr. A. Brookes, Burton-on-Trent; Mr. H. M. Bennett, New Zealand; Mr. R. Bennett, Stockport; Mr. S. F. Body, Westcliff-on-Sea; Mr. P. C. Brett, Yeovil; Mr. E. Cooper, Darlington; Mr. A. O. Capel, Wealdstone; Mr. T. Donald (Master's Prize), Hornsey; Mr. P. G. Dales, Stairfoot; Mr. John Duke, jun., Glasgow; Mr. J. R. Heywood, Peckham; Mr. E. Larard,

Hull; Mr. B. de Meza, Crouch Hill; Mr. W. Parker, New Zealand; Mr. G. Rae, Glasgow; Mr. A. E. Strother, Newcastle; Mr. G. A. Stocks, Huddersfield; Mr. Fritz Schneider, Herne Hill; Mr. C. S. Wood, Lewes; Mr. G. Whittle, Liverpool; Mr. F. C. H. Werner, Melbourne, Australia.

Turin Exhibition.

The Chemical Industries Committee of the British Royal Commission for the Turin Exhibition is considering how the Chemical Court of the Brussels Exhibition may be improved. The Committee referred to is composed of Sir Boverton Redwood, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.I.C. (Chairman), Dr. George T. Beilby, F.R.S., Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, M.P., Mr. C. P. Gosnell, Professor Vivian B. Lewes, F.I.C., F.C.S., Mr. Thomas D. Morson, F.C.S., Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, F.C.S., Mr. Walter F. Reid, F.I.C., F.C.S., Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, A.R.S.M., F.I.C., and Mr. Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S. They will have a tough job to improve upon Brussels.

The Investigation of Pellagra.

The Pellagra Investigation Committee met at 140 Harley Street, W., on Wednesday, November 16. Among others there were present Sir Patrick Manson (who presided), Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir William Leishman, Dr. Cantlie, Dr. Sandwith, and Dr. Sambon. Sir Patrick Manson said that Dr. Sambon had proved that maize is not the cause of pellagra, but it will require further investigation to ascertain what the cause is. The meeting had been called because Dr. Sambon was leaving for Italy next day, and it was necessary to decide as to whether the work was to be continued. After considerable discussion it was unanimously agreed that Dr. Sambon should continue his researches, with expert laboratory assistance, and, if possible, both in Egypt and Italy. This will probably cost an additional 600l., and it was decided to make at once an urgent appeal for this amount. The suggestion was also offered that an effort should be made to form an International Committee, and especially to invite the co-operation of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the United States—these countries being specially affected by the disease.

Analysts' Affairs.

The Walsall analyst has certified two samples each of castor oil and camphorated oil, analysed last quarter, as genuine.

The whole of the fourteen samples of drugs examined by the Bristol analyst during last quarter have been certified as genuine.

The only drug-samples taken for analysis in Leicestershire last quarter were thirty-three of castor oil, all of which were genuine.

Jalap was the only drug taken for analysis in Buckinghamshire last quarter, and the samples examined were certified to be genuine.

Eleven samples of cod-liver oil and six of olive oil taken for analysis in St. Pancras during the past quarter were all found to be genuine.

The Hertfordshire analyst reports that during last quarter one sample each of Seidlitz powder, olive oil, Epsom salts, ground ginger, and three samples of pepper were analysed, and found to be genuine.

The Southampton county analyst returned all the following samples taken during the past quarter as genuine: Pepper, 4; arrowroot, 2; cream of tartar, 1; citric acid, 1; malt vinegar, 1; vinegar, 1; milk of sulphur, 1.

The Derby Town Council have reappointed Mr. Otto Hehner, F.I.C., as public analyst, but it was intimated that the appointment will have further consideration next year in connection with a suggestion that someone from the county should be appointed.

The agricultural analyst for the county of Southampton (Dr. B. Dyer) reports that a feeding-stuff named "Cod-liver oil cow-thriving mixture" was found on analysis to contain about 9½ per cent. of oil which apparently included some cod-liver oil; but no percentages of oils and albuminoids were stated on the invoice, as should be the case under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

Prevention of Plague.

A memorandum on plague prepared by the Local Government Board's medical officer (Dr. Arthur Newsholme) has been issued to the various sanitary authorities in England and Wales. The two sub-divisions of the memorandum deal with the general characteristics of plague (with sub-sections dealing with symptoms, diagnosis, method of spread, and rats as the source) and measures against plague. The chief interest to chemists lies in the second sub-division, part (c), which treats of the precautions against rats, which, it is stated, should be persistently and systematically destroyed, and their nests, burrows, and habitual haunts removed and obliterated. Each dwelling should be made as far as possible rat-proof, and all harbourage for rats removed and waste food not allowed to accumulate about the house. The methods to be employed in destroying rats are given as follows:

There are several methods of dealing with rats, but it is unwise to trust to any one of them alone, and, when practicable, all methods should be employed together. Of traps, a spring trap has been found to be the most useful kind. Poisons containing phosphorus or arsenic are effective, but they should not be laid where poultry or other domestic animals may be poisoned. The different forms of bacterial virus are useful, where chemical poisons cannot safely be employed. They are said sometimes to be uncertain in result, and it is important that animals poisoned by them should not obtain access to human food. Hunting with dogs and ferrets is a very effective method, especially in the hands of expert rat-catchers. If dogs or ferrets are employed, they should be kept under observation and not allowed in domestic dwellings. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are about to issue a leaflet on the subject of rat-destruction, which will contain general information on the matter.

Contracts.

Stockport Guardians.—David Moseley & Son, Manchester, for four full-size water-beds and two half-size ditto, at 3s. 10d. per lb.

Northampton Town Council.—Mr. G. Ingle, chemist and druggist, Northampton, for the annual supply of chemicals and drugs to the borough hospitals.

Twickenham District Council.—H. E. Hope & Co., for 240 gals. of carbolic fluid (carbolic acid coefficient 10), at 1s. 3d. per gal. Mr. A. Feather, pharmacist, Twickenham, for one ton of Corporation powder (guaranteed equal to 25 per cent. pure carbolic acid) at 5l.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—At a meeting of the managers on November 5, the Clerk reported receiving a letter from the Local Government Board in which consent was given, for a period of two years, to obtain tenders for the drug-supplies without resorting to public tender, provided that the list of firms invited is open to inspection by any manager. The Local Government Board also asks for a report at the end of the two years as to the working of the arrangement. The above represents the culmination of the protest of the Drug Club through its President, Mr. J. C. Umney, against the action of the Board in having recourse to Apothecaries' Hall alone for drugs. Mr. Umney acted in the interests of the whole trade, and his house, Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., do not desire to tender for the supplies. Four wholesale firms have been asked to submit tenders.

London County Council.—The following tenders for annual supplies have been accepted at estimated values: Sponges, Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz, 25l.; John Goldhill & Sons, 70l.; John Phillips & Sons, Ltd., 236l. (quantities not given for certain items). First-aid and nursing appliances, Mr. Arthur Berliner, for items 3, 10, 15, 16, and 22 at 13l.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for items 1, 13, 17, and 27 at 6l.; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Birmingham, for items 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 18, 26, and 30 at 60l.; Harrington Bros., Ltd., for item 28 at 10l.; Hospital and General Contracts Co., for items 12, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 31 at 44l.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, for items 4, 11, 19, and 29 at 15l.; Robinson & Sons, Ltd., for items 20 and 21 at 22l.—Soda, soda ash, alumina sulphate, calcium carbide, etc., the Acetylene Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd., 84l.; Luke & Bailey, 150l.; Middleton Bros., 46l.; I. Salmon & Son, 199l.; Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., 101l.; Alfred C. Young & Co., 10l. Methylated spirit and naphtha, James Burrough, Ltd., 60l.;

Davis Bros., Ltd., 64l. Proto-sulphate of iron (for specified quantities), W. Buckland, Morriston, Glamorgan, 2,082l.; the Gas Light and Coke Co., 2,970l. Lime, L. Sommerfeld, 16,814l.

Birmingham Notes.

The variability of the prevailing weather is causing influenza and various fevers to give the craft a good business outlook.

Mr. W. Izon, pharmacist, gave a lecture at the Stratford Road Council Schools on November 13 on "Derbyshire Hills and Dales," under the auspices of the Sunday Lecture Society.

Mr. F. A. Smith, pharmacist, Colmore Row, has an excellent display of own proprietaries, special prominence being given to a pill which is displayed quite artistically and effectually.

For knocking Mr. J. E. Morris, chemist's assistant, of 11 Grove Road, off his cycle and assaulting him, Wm. Humphries was fined 1l., and costs, on November 14, with the option of a month's imprisonment.

The encouragement of photography at the King Edward Grammar Schools and at the Secondary schools has given a great impetus to the sale of photographic materials in the city. Several exhibitions are also being held just now.

The sons of pharmacists in the Midlands apparently have a predilection for Cambridge. Mr. Winfield's son is at Downing, Mr. Gibson's son is at Jesus, and another has as yet not decided which college he will enter. None are for pharmacy.

There promises to be a large turn-out at the opening meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Society on November 23—not November 16, as originally arranged. Besides the afternoon meeting, Mr. Edward Corfield, the new President, and Mrs. Corfield, will hold a reception at 7 p.m., after which supper and sociability.

Pharmacy was well to the fore on Mayoral Sunday, when Lord Mayor Bowater attended the Parish Church of St. Martin in Civic State, Alderman Clayton, Councillor Jeffrey Poole, Wm. Freeman, and Mr. Prosser being observed among the congregation. That venerable pharmacist Mr. F. Stokes Dewson is a sidesman at the church.

If the opening of the new establishments may be taken as an indication of the state of trade, then pharmacy seems to be emerging from the cloud of depression which has enveloped it now for some years. Within the last fortnight Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay have been called upon to fill five opening orders for chemists starting in business, besides fitting-up the pharmacies.

The public's general demand for guessing-competitions is being gratified by several pharmacists. One in the Horsefair invites his customers to tell how many black spots there are on a white circular paper disc. Another in the Arcade has a huge hairbrush, and passers-by are invited to guess the number of bristles present, coupons and prizes being offered. A third has a glass cylinder full of pills, and the number is required.

In the Courts.

At Portsmouth on November 12 judgment was suspended against a pedlar in a silk hat and frock-coat on defendant promising to take out a hawkers' licence. Accused, who had been selling medicines from door to door, stated that he was not aware that a licence is necessary for hawking pills and bottles of medicine.

At Guildford on November 14, Geo. Smith, labourer, was sentenced to undergo the maximum punishment of two months' imprisonment with hard labour for maliciously breaking a plate-glass window at the pharmacy of Mr. Wm. Sidney Tavener, chemist and druggist, 129 High Street, Guildford. The damage done amounted to 4l. 10s.

In the Divorce Court, London, on November 14, Mrs. Clementine Ridley received from Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane a "decree nisi" in her application for a divorce from Mr. W. J. Ridley, chemist and druggist, Newcastle, on the ground that he had been through a form of marriage with Miss Bertha Gardner at Gosforth. Mr. Ridley did not defend the suit.

London Chemists' Golf Club.

A team of twelve members of the above club took the field at the Muswell Hill Golf Club's links, Wood Green, on November 10 against a team from the London Press Golfing Society. The Chemists won the singles in the morning, but the Journalists squared the match by winning the foursomes in the afternoon. The scores were as follows:

Chemists.		Singles.		Press Team.	
S. Briggs (3 & 1)	...	1	...	S. J. Southerton	...
C. Tanner	...	0	...	F. M. Carruthers	...
Wholesaler	...	0	...	E. D. Allen (5 & 3)	...
J. C. Duncan (1 up)	...	1	...	P. Marshall	...
H. M. Carmichael	...	0	...	J. C. Boys (4 & 3)	...
F. Cooper	...	1	...	P. J. Moss	...
Retailer (1 up)	...	1	...	A. Ronnun	...
E. Beaton (2 & 1)	...	1	...	D. Ditchfield	...
A. Barritt	...	0	...	J. E. Fyfield (5 & 4)	...
W. Theakston (1 up)	...	1	...	C. Irvin	...
A. Bartlett	...	0	...	J. Mudie (1 up)	...
W. B. Trick (3 & 2)	...	1	...	H. L. Bourke	...
		6½			
Foursomes.					
Briggs & Carmichael (1 up)	...	1	...	Southerton & Boys	...
Tanner & Wholesaler	...	½	...	Allen & Carruthers	...
Cooper & Theakston	...	0	...	Moss & Irvin	...
Beaton & Retailer (1 up)	...	1	...	Ditchfield & Ronnun	...
Duncan & Barritt	...	0	...	Marshall & Fyfield (5 & 4)	...
Trick & Bartlett	...	0	...	Bourke & Mudie (5 & 3)	...
		2½			

Football.

Idris Staff played Idris Drivers at Regent's Park last week. The game ended with a score of two goals each.

Allenburys' F.C. drew their match with Napier F.C. at Homerton on November 12, both teams scoring a goal each.

British Drug Houses F.C. v. London College of Chemistry F.C.—This match, played at Regent's Park on November 12, resulted in a win for the College team by five goals to nil.

Irish News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

Brevities.

Mr. P. J. D. Fielding, pharmaceutical chemist, Cork, has been elected on the committee of the Cork Chamber of Commerce.

The Cork Chemical and Drug Co. have informed the Youghal Guardians, in reference to the analyst's report on pil. aloes c. ferro, that there is no recognised standard for this pill.

The committee of the Belfast branch of the Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association have arranged to hold a smoking-concert in their rooms, Gregg's Buildings, Victoria Square, on November 25.

Messrs. C. B. Abernethy & Co., druggists, 234 Albert Bridge Road, Belfast, have agreed, at the request of the Corporation, to dedicate to the public use certain ground in front of their premises.

A milk-vendor who was summoned at Belfast for selling skimmed milk adulterated with 53.718 grains of boric acid per gallon, stated that he used "Articanus" as a preservative. The Magistrate fined defendant 5s., and costs, on condition that he discontinued the use of boric acid.

An Australian named St. Clair was summoned at Granard on November 12 for obtaining money by false pretences by representing himself to be a tooth and nerve specialist. Accused professed to extract the nerves of the teeth, and charged 7s. 6d. for extirpating nine nerves. He was remanded.

The sale in Dublin last week of Sir Thornley Stoker's collection of antiques and curios attracted a large number of dealers from all parts. Good prices were realised, especially for some beautiful specimens of old silver. Among the bronze articles were two or three small Italian mortars of elaborate design, one of which sold for 15l. 10s.

The attention of Irish pharmacists is directed to the announcement in the Coloured Supplement that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society next month will appoint an examiner for the Pharmaceutical Assistant certificate

(in the room of Mr. Fawcett Maxwell, M.P.S.I., resigned); and a Professor of Materia Medica (in place of Dr. Ashe, appointed examiner).

Scots News.

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Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. Alexander Alexander, chemist and druggist, Alford, has been re-elected Treasurer of the Council.

Mr. James Chalmers, chemist and druggist, Alford, has been elected a member of the local Town Council.

Mr. James A. Horton, chemist and druggist, Bucksburn, is nominated for a seat on the Aberdeenshire County Council.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. R. L. Whitehead, 61 West Princes Street, Glasgow, W., is now representing Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London.

Mr. James Service, of Messrs. J. & R. Service, 3 Market Street, Maxwelltown, is making application to the local Town Council for a poison-licence.

Edinburgh.

"Boots, Cash Chemists" now appears in local advertisements in type as bold as "Inman's Stores." Possibly the old designation, already showing signs of "toddlin' doon the brae," may ultimately disappear altogether.

Mr. Andrew Lindsay, secretary of Robert Young, Ltd., ironmongers, 192 and 194 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, has applied for a transfer of the licence under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, held by the late Mr. Robert Young.

For some time a well-sustained correspondence has been running in all the local newspapers regarding the appearance of the water supplied to certain parts of the city, most complaints coming from Morningside district. A year's experimental working with mechanical filters expires shortly, and it is alleged that alum is occasionally present now in the water. At his ward meeting recently Councillor Inman stated that the water was beautifully clear and bright when it left the filters; but some of his constituents apparently refuse to be convinced.

Our German Letter.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Few Women in Pharmacy.—Of the 1,147 students of pharmacy at the German Universities during the past summer session, only four were women.

The Prussian "Apotheker Kammer," which has been in existence for nine years, closes its third term at the end of the year, and the elections for members will be held this month. The membership, which is in the proportion of one member to forty electors, varies at each election, only the small six-member chambers remaining invariable. During the next three years there will be 167 regular (and as many vice-members) against 139 and 148 in the first and second elective periods respectively.

Arzneibuch.—The new edition of the German Pharmacopoeia was officially sanctioned by the Federal Council on November 3, and three days later a decree was issued by the Imperial Chancellor, according to which the new work is to come into force on January 1, 1911. The volume will be issued through the usual publishing house, but the price has been considerably raised; unbound it will cost m.3.90 (3s. 10½d.), and bound in leather m.5.70 (5s. 8d.), as compared with m.2.05 (2s. 0¾d.) and m.3.65 (3s. 7½d.) respectively for the fourth edition. It is not expected that the new edition will be available before the middle of December, so that pharmacists and manufacturers will only be allowed two weeks to adapt themselves to the innovations introduced. In the case of the present edition, which appeared ten years ago, four months was allowed before the enforcement of the new edition. Some uneasiness has been created throughout the profession by this unexpected step, as there will be scarcely time to get rid of the old stock of preparations in hand within so short a period, and the results of a revision undertaken in a pharmacy not complying with the new regulations is dreaded by apothekers, who know full well that the inspecting officials insist on the fulfilment of the paragraphs involved, regardless of difficulties.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

PHARMACOLOGY.—At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine Professor A. Gautier read an interesting paper on "New Organic Preparations of Arsenic," in which he recalled his former researches in this connection, which have been the starting-point of the recent applications of arsenical preparations in therapeutics.

ADULTERATION OF IPECACUANHA.—M. Bienaime, pharmacist at Amiens, has been fined 500f. for adding a quantity of tartar emetic to a prescription for syrup of ipecacuanha. This judgment was given under the 1905 Adulteration Act, and the local Pharmacists' Association, which prosecuted, was awarded 50f. damages. A separate claim of M. Degonville, President of the Association in question, was disallowed. The case is interesting as being one of the first of the prosecution of a pharmacist under the Adulteration Act instead of the old oft-quoted Law of Germinal, which for more than a century has been the code for pharmacy prosecutions in France.

AN ECHO OF THE FLOODS.—The General Association of French Pharmacists announces that the subscription opened by it last spring in favour of the pharmacists who had suffered loss by the floods resulting from the overflowing of the River Seine at Paris produced 28,221f. (about 1,130*l.*). This enabled financial assistance to be given to several pharmacists, who were thus in a position to safely tide over a trying and anxious period. Dr. Vaudin, the President, and Mr. C. Crinon, the veteran General Secretary, have expressed the profound thanks of the Association to the subscribers for the practical proof they gave of the solidarity of French pharmacists. There are unfortunately signs already that at least a partial recurrence of the floods may be feared during the coming winter.

CONFERENCE ON CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.—At the International Food Congress which was held in Paris in 1909 there were many discussions on the subject of what should constitute purity in cocoa and chocolates, but the findings of the Congress were not universally accepted. Consequently a strong desire has arisen for a special Congress in connection with the subject, and it has been arranged that such should take place in Paris in January 1911, when there will be present delegates from Germany, England, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, the United States, France, Holland, Italy, Mexico, and Switzerland. The Congress will be limited to five representatives from each nation; but each nation will only have the right to one vote, so that the delegates must arrange beforehand how their votes will be given. The Congress is being organised under the auspices of the White Cross Society of Geneva, whose delegate in the United Kingdom is Mr. London M. Douglas, F.R.S.E., of 3 Lauder Road, Edinburgh.

FOR FUTURE ARCHAEOLOGISTS.—Like all Anglo-Parisians, I knew that Roberts & Co.'s pharmacy was originally in the Place Vendôme, but I was never quite sure as to its exact site in those days. A recent visit to the Musée de l'Armée, curiously enough, gave me documentary evidence. In the little model representing Napoleon III. reviewing the troops, just home from the Crimea, on the Place Vendôme, every house and shop are clearly indicated. One notices that Roberts's pharmacy has hung out a tricolor flag, and that its unassuming frontage is crowded (like all the other shops) with enthusiastic spectators. This souvenir of the Victorian *entente cordiale* of fifty-six years ago is thus doubly interesting to the Briton and to the pharmacist. The shop sign is "Roberts, Pharmacie Anglaise." It stands between a shop marked "The London" and another bearing the name "Botz." This reminiscence is interesting in view of the announcement made in the Paris Press some time ago that Mr. H. N. Backhouse had retired from the firm of Roberts & Co. The present partners are Messrs. Hollands, Chown, and Jewell, who are well known as having been connected with the house for a number of years at 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

Cape Colony.

PERSONAL.—Mr. D. Thompson, formerly of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., has joined the staff of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (S.A.), Ltd., and is now acting as their representative for Cape Colony.

Transvaal.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce have been busy of late drafting a Bill of Weights and Measures to place before the Union Parliament. One of the clauses in the draft Bill is of particular interest to South African chemists, since it proposes that chemists and druggists shall on and after July 31, 1912, retail by the metric system of weights and measures only. The committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal deputed the President (Mr. Macdonald) and Vice-President (Mr. Keir) to interview the Secretary of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce in order to state that while the chemists of the Transvaal were not antagonistic to the metric system they objected to chemists being singled out to be the only body compelled to set the system going. As a result of the interview a letter as follows has been addressed from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce:

The Joint Secretaries,
Association of Chambers of Commerce.

Draft Weights and Measures Bill.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that representations have been made by the chemists that to force them to sell only by metric system would be unfair. They contend that if they are so restricted it will be detrimental to their business. Customers who may ask for an ounce or $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. of any commodity will be irritated at being told they can only be served with the nearest metric equivalents, and will transfer their custom to grocers, etc., who are allowed to stock everything except poisons, and would not be restricted to the metric system. Moreover, doctors are not required to observe the system in their prescriptions, and the chemists say they ought not to have the responsibility of transposing. My committee would therefore recommend that chemists should be allowed to use either metric or apothecaries' or avoirdupois weight.

Yours faithfully,
W. SMALE ADAMS, Secretary.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

A MEETING was held at Mercantile Buildings, Hout Street, Cape Town, on October 20, with Dr. Froembling presiding. The record attendance of about forty members included Messrs. J. Austin-Thomas and G. R. Cleghorn (Vice-Presidents), Dr. Darley-Hartley, Messrs. F. C. Mathew (Haynes, Mathew & Co., Ltd.), L. Walsh (Lennon, Ltd.), W. A. Sleggs, J. Patterson (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), A. E. A. Tothill, C. L. Taylor, J. Sowden, T. James, C. Merry, Weller, T. J. Hughes, H. E. Cope, J. Dell, H. A. Buxton, D. Thompson, J. S. C. Marcus, and H. R. Peck (Hon. Secretary).

ALTERATION IN RULES.—A resolution to amend Rule 6 to read as follows was carried with only two dissentients:

"That unregistrable members of the Society before 1910 shall not be affected by the conditions of Rule 4, and shall retain their voting-power."

ETHER-DUTY.—In reply to a request from the Society for a definition of "ether," Mr. A. H. Wilshe (Controller of Customs) stated, while refraining from giving any definition of ether, it would suffice to say that for Customs purposes all ether which contained more than 3 per cent. of proof-spirit was liable to duty under tariff No. 36b. It was only intended that pure ether for anaesthetic purposes should be admitted under item 175. He was informed that all ether was pure when first manufactured, and contained an inappreciable quantity of spirit. Should ether, therefore, contain more than 3 per cent. of spirit, it would have been added after manufacture. However, this is beside the question. Perhaps he might mention in this connection that ether containing a large percentage of proof-spirit had been imported, admittedly for use in the manufacture of Dutch medicines in lieu of spirit, and this, it was manifest, could not be allowed to continue.—The President, after remarking, "Of course, this is all nonsense," said that he did not know where Mr. Wilshe obtains his information from, and that such deplorable ignorance on the part of an official having the administration

of an Act is rarely witnessed.—A proposition by the President that a defence fund be formed was discussed, and it was decided that a fund be instituted, but there was a great diversity of opinion as to its augmentation. Mr. J. Sowden suggested special contributions, and that others than members may contribute, but only those subscribing could apply for assistance for the purposes of defence. Mr. Tothill's proposal that a committee be appointed to draw up suggestions to be submitted at the next general meeting was adopted on the motion of Mr. G. R. Cleghorn, seconded by Mr. L. Walsh. Mr. A. E. A. Tothill and the Finance Committee were appointed to form the committee, with power to add to their number.

COMPULSORY METRIC SYSTEM.—The President gave an interesting lecture on the metric system, after which he discussed the draft Weights and Measures Bill. He strongly objected to the provision of Section 12, paragraph 3, that—

"From July 31, 1912, chemists and druggists, when retailing drugs and medicines by weight or measure, shall use the metric system only."

He regretted the Bill did not have his approval at all. It had been slovenly drawn up, and bristled with difficulties and inaccuracies. He also severely criticised the methods of administration.—Mr. L. Walsh suggested that a resolution should be passed and forwarded to the proper authorities that the Act is commercially unworkable. He declared the Bill was a dead-set against the chemists, and would favour the general dealer next door, who supplied the same articles under the old system. There was also the difficulty that South Africa depends largely on its supplies from a country which has not the metric system.—Mr. Sowden, although he did not foresee any obstacles that could not be easily overcome, objected to an experiment being made at the expense of one trade.—Mr. F. C. Mathew thought the time for transition was much too short, and that it would be expedient to make representations to the Government, and meanwhile communicate with other Societies. He considered that further discussion was necessary, and that, in view of the legislation not being promulgated at an early date, the subject be discussed at a Council-meeting, and decisions to be brought before the next general meeting. This proposal was agreed to.—Dr. Darley-Hartley said he recognised from a medical point of view the great difficulty at first of considering in grains what the therapeutic posological effect would be and then mentally translating into metric doses.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

Australian Tariff Decisions.

THE following items are taken from recently published supplements to the "Customs Tariff Guide" issued by the Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne. Only the U.K. preference tariff is quoted here:

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.—Aniseed and caraway seeds, 2*d.* lb., ground 4*d.*; Soya beans, raw, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cental; boiler "Solventine" (dry powder consisting of carbonate and silicate of soda), free; show-carboys, 3 to 4 gal. capacity, 25 per cent.; Ruboden cement (for stiffening threads prior to weaving), 25 per cent.; Ruberoid waterproof-cloth, free; sealing-compound (chiefly asphalt, used for insulating), free; calcium acid phosphate (baking-powder quality), free; hygienic styptic stick (alum in stick-form for use after shaving), 25 per cent.; Durvite case-hardener (earthy matter 7 per cent., burnt animal matter 30 per cent.), free; potato flour (for stiffening threads), free; S. & M.'s pancreatic emulsion, free; Japanese "Fu" (dried flour in rolls), 15 per cent.; [ext.] glycyrr. molle, when invoice-value exceeds 1*s.* per lb., 25 per cent.; Kayao and Nubur (vegetable oil stearines used as cocoa-butter substitute), 1½*d.* lb.; acid-proof paint (mineral spirit, rosin, zinc white, and calcium sulphate), 2*s.* gal.; Heiko scents (natural or synthetic essential oils), 25 per cent. if for retail, otherwise free; galvanit, free; "Jinol" solder-paste (tin and lead mixed with sal ammoniac), free; Oxpura (dental cement), free; grafting-wax (Burgundy pitch), free.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.—Odo-magnetic apparel, 10 to 30 per cent.; Mason's herb-beer extract (contains less than 2 per cent. of proof-spirit), 15 per cent.; "Brilliantstaub" (powdered glass, silvered), free; Chin Boey (Chinese medicine), 15 per cent.; peppermint oil, free; dried lye (for washing hair), 25 per cent.; San Gum (boiled to make medicine), free; Un Gar Pee (wine flavour), free; "Savon" dentifrice (soap and chalk flavoured with menthol and coloured red), 25 per cent.; Ramet's liquid-soap distributor, 20 and 25 per cent.; "Corichrome" (titanium

compound used as leather mordant), free; "Hypono" (photographic solution containing ammonia and sodium chloride), free; Down's "Farmer's Friend" (iron and copper sulphates with oxide of iron), free or 10 per cent.; menthol, free; "Oxone" (sodium peroxide), free; palladium chloride, free; iron somatose, 15 per cent.; diatomaceous earth, free; gluten feed (animal food consisting of outer portion of the maize grain yielded in manufacture of gluten), 2*s.* per cental; Nestlé's food (dextrinised and malted starchless milk-food), free; crempoid oil (soap-emulsion of mineral oil for spraying rooms), 6*d.* gal.; "Otium" (alkaline soap-powder), 25 per cent.; dead black for rifle-sights (lamp-black mixed with methylated spirit), 15 per cent.; Kapok seed, 4*s.* per cental; adhesive tape containing rubber, 20 per cent.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.—French chalk in tins (for cycle trade), free; Nyall's straw-hat cleaner (oxalic acid), 15 per cent.; "Kle-Nem" cleaning-fluid (carbon tetrachloride scented with oil of cloves), 15 per cent.; asthma-cigarettes, 15 per cent.; "Zumesite" (yeast nourishment, consisting of nitrogenous substances similar to peptones and amides with soluble phosphoric-acid compounds), 20 per cent.; Miol, free; "Kuzu" (Japanese starch-flour), 2*d.* lb.; coca cola (sweetened syrup containing less than 2 per cent. of proof-spirit), 9*d.* gal.; "Nutreine" (vegetable fat), 1*d.* lb.; benzol (benzene), 6*d.* gal.; tarpaulin-dressing (linseed-oil and lamp-black), 15 per cent.; anti-rheumatic, lumbago, and cholera belts, 20 per cent.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.—"1-oz. Cologne" bottles, 20 per cent.; "hard compound" cement for roofing-felt (pitch with fatty matter), 25 per cent.; Bak Sun, Bark Sut, Chack Nan, and other Chinese drugs, free; "Fugal" cloth-cleaner (liquid soap containing ammonia), 25 per cent.; "Cascafoam" stain-remover (containing soap), 25 per cent.; coloritan (glucose with small proportion of magnesium sulphate), 8*s.* cwt.; "Agfa" glycin developer, free; "Lubrasetic" (surgical lubricant composed of glycerin, a gelatinous substance, formaldehyde, and boric acid), 15 per cent.; Maxim's "Pipe of Peace," 20 per cent.; "Dirigo" compound and menthol crystals, 15 per cent.; carbolised wheat-protector (poured over grain to prevent smut, etc.), 10 per cent.; capsicum vaseline, 15 per cent.; Hoffman ear-phone, 20 per cent.; Glaxo food, free; "Lactol" dog-food, 15 per cent.; Fossiline flav. (refined, partly decolorised petroleum-jelly), 25 per cent. or free; gutta-percha tissue, free; leather ink (shellac, borax, and coal-tar dye), 20 per cent.; Nuxin No. 1 (deodorised and decolorised vegetable stearine), 1½*d.* lb.; "Farcoline" (turpentine substitute, flash-point below 60° C.), ½*d.* gal.; Berger's Permanoid aluminium paint (aluminium powder in liquid containing resins), 2*s.* gal.; Ebonol (coal-tar preparation), 2*s.* gal.; "Philorite" (thinner, consisting of turpentine, varnish, and resin oil), 2*s.* gal.; papier de riz (for administering nauseous medicines), free; grease-pencils (wooden with core of grease, for motorists' goggles), free; "Zebra" stove-enamel (crude graphite, amorphous carbon, and oil), 15 per cent.; lactocryosopes (for testing milk by freezing), free; "Scintilla" hardening-powder (animal charcoal, potassium ferrocyanide, and resin), free; Glew's prospector's scintilloscope (for detecting radioactive minerals), 25 per cent.; Keratometer (sight-tester), free; pupillary distance-measure, free; "Theiroma" fumigating-wafers, 25 per cent.

MORPHINE IN KOREA.—The Korean Medical Missionary Association has decided to call the attention of the authorities concerned to the wide use of morphine by Koreans. The authorities, it is stated, are sincerely desirous of suppressing the habit, and intend to take measures at once.

CHANDU IN PERAK.—The "Times of Malaya" says that the profit on the sale of chandu (smoking-opium) in Perak next year is calculated at \$1,800,000. The consumption is estimated at about 820,000 tahils in the year. The cost to the Government will be rather more than \$2 per tahlil, and the price of retail to the consumer \$4.20. It is generally believed that the enhanced price of chandu next year will cause a greater consumption of spirits among the Chinese population of the Federated Malay States.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Vi-quinine as a Trade-mark.—Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, and Registrar of Trade-marks, has issued his decision in the matter of an application, No. 317,191, of the Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co. to register the word "Vi-quinine" as a trade-mark, which is opposed by the Vereinigte Chinen-fabriken Zimmer & Co., owners of the registered trade-marks "Eukinin" and "Euquinine," which are used in respect to a patented article. Independent of the latter fact, the Comptroller-General has come to the conclusion that no special facts have been proved in this case which would be likely to make confusion or deception between the words "Vi-quinine" and "Euquinine," and he decides that the opposition fails. The mark "Vi-quinine" will not, however, be put on the register for one month from November 12, to enable the opponents to appeal; and if they do appeal, the mark will not be registered until the appeal is determined.

Limited Warranties.—An interesting question bearing on warranties given under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts was before the Willesden Petty Sessional Justices on Thursday, November 10, and will be brought in due course before the High Court for authoritative decision. It appeared that a practice has been adopted in the milk-trade of warranting milk pure "for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts only," and of inserting in the contract of sale a clause releasing the warrantor from all civil liabilities in the event of a breach of the "warranty." In the case before the Willesden Bench, it was argued for the Middlesex County Council that a warranty so limited could not be regarded as a valid warranty at all, even for the purpose of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. These Acts do not define what a "warranty" is, but the word is defined in the Sale of Goods Act, under which a civil remedy for damages arises if the goods sold do not prove to be of the warranted quality. The Willesden Bench adopted this view, and convicted a retail dairyman, whose defence was a limited warranty in the terms indicated. A similar case was heard by Mr. Biron last month (see *C. & D.*, October 22, p. 613). The matter affects a very large number of milk-retailers, and the result of the appeal will be awaited with some interest.

High Court Cases.

[Unless where otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

THE CAUDERY ESTATE.

Sitting in bankruptcy in the King's Bench Division on Monday, November 14, Mr. Justice Phillimore had mentioned to him a motion in *re R. B. Jane* (trading as W. Caudery & Co.), *ex parte* A. S. Littlejohn, against F. J. Young, trustee. The receiving order was made on January 4, 1910, and accounts were lodged by Mr. R. Bennett Jane, trading as W. Caudery & Co., showing total liabilities 370,875*l.*, of which 253,447*l.* was expected to rank, against net assets valued at 51,505*l.* A proof of debt claiming 5,705*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* was made by Mr. Littlejohn, and was rejected on August 15 by Mr. Young.—Mr. Hansell (for the respondent) said there was an appeal against the rejection of proof, but a letter had been received from the appellant's solicitor stating that the appeal would not be proceeded with. Therefore, added counsel, he would ask that the appeal should be dismissed, with such costs as had been incurred.—Mr. Justice Phillimore: This is not a bankrupt's appeal, is it?—Mr. Hansell: No; a creditor's appeal.—His Lordship then dismissed the appeal with costs.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of Lords Justices Buckley and Kennedy and Sir Samuel Evans (the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), had before them on November 14 an appeal by the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., from a verdict and judgment obtained against the company in an action by Mr. Crane, a Tottenham hotel-keeper, which was tried by Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury in the King's Bench Division, when the jury found that the alleged warranty that the prices would not be reduced had been given on the authority of defendants, and assessed the damages at 110*l.* Judgment was entered accordingly (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 728).

Mr. McCall, K.C., for the National Cash Register Co.,

Ltd., now said that his clients were appealing from the decision of the Court below on the ground that there had been misdirection by the Judge. He complained also that as the written contract was expressed as containing the whole agreement between the parties, the learned Judge should not have admitted evidence of an alleged verbal contract contrary to the written agreement. As the pleadings stood at the trial plaintiff had no case at all, and the Judge should not have permitted an amendment.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., argued on behalf of the respondent plaintiff that the document only referred to the conditions under which the sale of cash registers was to take place, and did not preclude the existence of a collateral contract. It was not suggested that the verbal warranty was given fraudulently.

Lord Justice Buckley, in giving judgment, said the appeal succeeded. The plaintiff, in his statement of claim, had confined himself to damages for breach of contract. At the trial something occurred with regard to amendment of the claim, and the learned Judge allowed an amendment, but in the result he left to the jury two questions—whether there was a warranty that the price of the machines would not be reduced, and whether that warranty was given by the defendants' agent with their authority. In any event, therefore, the case seemed to come to be one of breach of contract. On this account he much regretted that the learned Judge had, in the course of the trial, thought fit to speak of fraud. In his (the Lord Justice's) opinion there was no case of fraud at all. That being so, what was the contract? The document signed by the plaintiff was an offer made by him, and that offer was accepted by the defendants, so that the terms of the contract were those which were to be found in the document. One of the terms was as follows:

"This agreement is subject to confirmation by your chief office and covers all agreements between the parties hereto, and the agent of the company is only authorised to enter into this agreement, and no other."

The meaning of that was plainly this: that, whatever their agent might say, the only agreement which the defendants were prepared to enter into was that which was contained in this document. If those words had been printed in small type, so as to constitute a trap, then no doubt other considerations would have arisen. But, it being admitted that the defendants were acting honestly, there could be no doubt that the written agreement contained the whole of the agreement between the parties, and as this action had been one for breach of contract and nothing more, he thought the appeal should be allowed, and judgment entered for the defendants.

The other members of the Court concurred, and judgment was accordingly entered for the Cash Register Co., with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

PHENAZONE FOR GREY POWDER.

At Hull Police Court on November 11, before Mr. J. G. Hay Halkett, Stipendiary Magistrate, Bakers, Ltd., described as chemists and druggists, were summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling twopennyworth of grey powder which was found on analysis to contain 100 per cent. of phenazone. Mr. J. B. Chapman prosecuted on behalf of the Corporation, and Mr. Gerald Sykes appeared for the Secretary of the company, Mary Ann Baker, who did not answer personally to the summons.

Mr. Sykes said, before the case was gone into, that he admitted the offence, which had been committed by an assistant who was not a qualified man, but worked under the direction of a qualified man, who was not in the shop at the time of the sale.

The Stipendiary Magistrate observed that this prosecution appeared to be in the nature of one against the company for making a clumsy mistake.

Inspector R. B. Salter proved the purchase on September 27.

Mr. A. R. Tankard, public analyst for the city, proved that the grey powder supplied was phenazone, and 2.8 grains had been given as a dose for a child. He described the properties and uses of both articles. In reply to questions from the Bench, the witness stated

that small doses of mercury might be given to children with safety.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: This is a most inexcusable mistake, because one powder is white and the other grey. To sell a white powder for a grey one is most extraordinary.

Dr. J. Wright Mason, medical officer of health for the city, said that antipyrin is most dangerous to children, and that grey powder is almost exclusively used for children.

The Magistrate said that he might take it that when anyone entered a chemist's shop and asked for grey powders it was ten chances to one that they were required for children.

Witness: That is so. In reply to a further question from the Bench, the witness said that, in the case of a young child, to substitute 2.8 grains of antipyrin for grey powder would act as a depressant on the heart and would be very dangerous to the health of the child. A child who required a grey powder was one in need of an aperient, and one in that state would be more likely to suffer from the substitution.

For the defence Mr. Sykes asked permission first to address the Court, and in giving him permission the Stipendiary Magistrate observed that, unless he could induce him not to do it, it was his intention to impose the maximum penalty.

Mr. Sykes said that the defendants had a fairly large shop in Midland Street, Hull, and in March last they purchased a chemist's shop at 275 Anlaby Road, Hull, from Messrs. Milburn, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Whitefriargate, Hull. At that time there was a qualified man in charge of the shop he purchased, and he remained there for some time longer. In April an ex-schoolmaster named Boyce was engaged as under-assistant to the qualified man. This assistant was quite new to the business. In July Waterworth left, and Boyce remained in charge until another manager could be appointed. Mr. Baker, the managing director of the firm, had supervised the shop as far as he could in the meantime. In reply to a question, Mr. Sykes said the new manager did not come until three weeks ago.

The Stipendiary Magistrate: All this is a great aggravation.

Mr. Sykes further said that prior to Waterworth, the qualified man, leaving, he had instructed Boyce, the assistant, that in case any customer came in for grey powder he had to take it out of a certain canister.

The Magistrate said it was truly extraordinary that an ex-schoolmaster should be trusted to the remembrance of what the qualified man had said months before, and Mr. Sykes said that Mr. Baker himself was unaware that such instructions had been given to Boyce. To this the Magistrate replied that it seemed to him that the more the case was explained the worse it got.

George Albert Boyce confirmed in the witness-box Mr. Sykes's statement. He said that when he took the powders out of the tin on September 27 he thought they were grey powders. He had not sold any out of the tin before that, nor had he seen anyone else sell them.

William Pearson Baker, managing director of the defendant company, said that he owned two shops in Hull, and bought the second one in March last from Messrs. Milburn, Ltd. The shops were fifteen minutes' walk apart. He had been endeavouring to get a manager ever since Mr. Waterworth had left. The first he heard of the case was when the inspector of the Corporation came to him. During the interval between the managers he superintended the two businesses himself.

Mr. Chapman: Are you a qualified chemist?

Mr. Baker: No; I am not a qualified chemist.

The Stipendiary said, in giving judgment, that it was a providential thing that this shop had not been the death of somebody, and he should fine the defendants the maximum penalty of 20%, including costs, or two months' imprisonment.

[Mr. H. P. Waterworth writes to the local Press from 85 Linnaeus Street, Hull, stating that he was not present when the sale took place, having left the firm some months previously, and denies absolutely the allegations made by the manager of Messrs. Bakers, Ltd. He thinks that in

justice to himself as a registered chemist and druggist, and in fairness to his present employers, publicity should be given to this refutation.]

Deeds of Arrangement.

Rowe, Walter, 96 Granby Street, Leicester, Chemist. Trustee, A. H. Hampson, 24 Friar Lane, Leicester, C.A. Dated November 7, filed November 14. Secured creditors, 205%; liabilities unsecured, 1,408%; estimated net assets, 449%. Assignment upon trust, etc. (except furniture and household effects). The creditors include:—British Drug Houses, Ltd. (32%); Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz (17%); S. Maw, Son & Sons (28%); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (15%); W. Toogood, Ltd. (11%); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham (22%); Rowe & Sons, Leicester (15%); Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington (11%).

Riley, Maurice John Langford, trading as Williams & Burridge, 24 West Street, Havant, Hants, Chemist. Trustee, O. Berry, 3 Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth, C.A. Dated November 3; filed November 10. Liabilities unsecured, 677%; estimated net assets, 271%. Among the creditors are: Butler & Crispe, Ltd. (20%); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (14%); Houghtons, Ltd. (36%); Manners & Hopkinson (22%); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (12%); Birmingham Photo Co., Ltd. (10%); Randall & Son, Ltd., Southampton (31%); Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington (12%).

Kelly, Agnes Louisa (spinster), 9 Moorside Road, Heaton Moor, Lanes, Drug-dealer. Trustee, J. R. Hesketh, 22 Brazenose Street, Manchester, C.A. Dated November 5; filed November 12. Liabilities unsecured, 692%; estimated net assets, 260%. The creditors include: D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd. (20%); Meggeson & Co., Ltd. (15%); J. Timpson & Co., Ltd. (15%); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (45%); Avrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (18%); J. Brooks & Co., Ltd., Manchester (41%); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester (18%).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

PRESTON, J. C., and CLOGG, A. H., Moorgate Street, London, E.C., dental surgeons.

PYNE, F., and MORLEY, C. J., Leicester, artificial-teeth manufacturers, under the style of the Granville Teeth Institute.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

COLLINS, ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, Stockwell Road, London, S.W., cucalyptic manufacturer.

LANCASTER, JAMES, Colne, late Barnoldswick, artificial-teeth manufacturer.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

WESTERN AERATED WATER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first directors are G. Fowler, F. B. Jarvis, and E. Blount. R.O., 5 Hoe Park Terrace, Plymouth.

TRIUMPH SOAP CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of soap, etc., and to acquire a soap-factory at Albert Works, Chatsworth Road, Stratford.

ANTI-GREASE SOAP, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of an antiseptic and general soap manufacturer carried on by J. E. Jaekels at 19 Lower Park Road, New Southgate, London, N.

HENRY GORDON & BLUMBERG, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a druggists' and chemists' sundriesman carried on at 57 Chiswell Street, E.C., by H. Gordon. H. Gordon and H. Blumberg are the first directors. R.O., 57 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.

AURIPHONES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail suppliers of auriphones and other telephonic, electric, magnetic, galvanic, or other apparatus, etc. The first directors are W. M. Crowe and P. G. Wayne, A.M.I.C.E. R.O., Byron House, 82-85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

RHINDS, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil- and colourmen, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, chemical, medicinal, industrial,

and other preparations, etc. The first subscribers and directors are W. Y. Rhind, wholesale artists' colourman, and E. W. Carver, chemist. R.O., 35 The Broadway, Winchmore Hill, N.

F. E. JOHNSON & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a wholesale and manufacturing chemist and merchant carried on by F. E. Johnson at 9 Prince Street, Hull, and that of a chemical and disinfectant manufacturer and merchant carried on by E. J. Green at 46 Naylor's Row, Hull, as the Red Cross Chemical-works, who are the subscribers and first directors.

Company News.

ROSE REMEDY CO., LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. O. Ellison) at meeting to be held at 483 King's Road, Chelsea, London, S.W., on December 7, at 11.30 A.M.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months ending September 30 of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares and of 4 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

ALKURIS, LTD.—The order by Mr. Justice Neville, in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on October 25, confirming the reduction of capital of Alkuris, Ltd., from 15,000*l.* to 4,500*l.* was registered at Somerset House on November 4.

CASNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.—The directors have declared a final dividend of 11½ per cent. for the six months ended September 30, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 17½ per cent. for the year; 32,500*l.* is carried to depreciation reserve and 45,000*l.* to general reserve. The net profit is 164,554*l.*, to which is added 15,841*l.* brought forward, making 180,395*l.*

TREHARNE & JOHN, LTD.—A meeting of the creditors of this company, carrying on business as chemists at Bute Docks, Cardiff, was held at the offices of the Official Receiver on November 11, under a winding-up order made by Judge Hill-Kelly. The Chairman (Mr. Orr, Acting Official Receiver) stated that the managing director of the company, Mr. W. D. John, died in March last. The liabilities were 697*l.*, and the assets were returned at 209*l.*, of which 120*l.* consisted of book-debts. The company was incorporated on June 12. The capital appeared to be 5,000*l.*, and of the 1,000 shares of 5*l.* each Mr. John held 988. The present meeting was called to determine whether an application should be made to the Court to appoint a liquidator in place of the Official Receiver, but the creditors present decided in favour of the affairs of the company being wound up by the Official Receiver.

RECEIVERSHIP.—*Phoenix Veterinary Supplies, Ltd.*—J. W. Hinks, C.A., 3 Temple Row, West Birmingham, was appointed receiver or manager on October 23, under powers contained in debenture dated October 20, 1910.

Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies Consolidation Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act.

Full statutory particulars of the following have been filed at Somerset House, London, W.C.

Acme Bottle Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—Issue on October 19 of 6,000*l.* debentures.

Black's, Ltd.—Particulars of 1,200*l.* debentures, created October 11, 1910. Present issue, 600*l.* Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future.

H. Ward & Co., Ltd.—Particulars of 300*l.* and 200*l.* debentures, created by resolutions of October 21, 1910. Property charged: The company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

J. Savage & Co., Ltd.—Mortgage dated November 1, to secure 280*l.*, charged on 341 Skircoat Green Road, Halifax. Holders: Bradford Third Equitable Benefit Building Society, 48 Market Street, Bradford.

Phoenix Veterinary Supplies, Ltd.—Debenture dated October 20, 1910, to secure 2,000*l.* and 5 per cent. interest, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future including uncalled capital. Holders: N. Thompson, W. M. Freeman, and F. Perks.

Births.

ATTERBURY.—At 150 Somers Road, Southsea, on November 15, the wife of W. R. Atterbury, of a daughter.

BURNS.—At Havelock House, 6 Miller Road, Ayr, on November 12, the wife of A. B. Burns, chemist and druggist, of a son.

COLLITT.—At Montreal, on October 31, the wife of Bernard Collitt, Ph.C., F.C.S., of a daughter.

HARRIES.—At Wimborne Cottage, Dowlais, on November 12, the wife of Evan J. Harries, pharmacist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BRANSON—ORCHARD.—At St. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, on November 15, by the Rev. W. A. Dark, Frederick Hartridge Branson, only son of Mr. F. W. Branson, Ph.C., F.I.C., of Leeds, to Virginia Muriel Carey Orchard, second daughter of Dr. A. B. Carey Orchard, of Darlington.

[The bride was attended by Miss Gladys Orchard (sister) and Miss May Branson (sister of the bridegroom), and Mr. Norman Roberts, of Leeds, was "best man." The bride's dress was of soft ivory satin, draped with Limerick lace, with a tunic of Ninon. The dresses of the bridesmaids were of saxe-blue satin, with tunic of the same colour. There was afterwards a reception at the King's Head Hotel. The presents included a silver tea-service from the staff of Reynolds & Branson, Ltd. The honeymoon is being spent at Grange-over-Sands.]

EWEN—LUNAN.—At Durban, Natal, on October 17, William Ewen, Government Railways, to Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Lunan, chemist, Banchory, Aberdeenshire.

FULLALOVE—BOSWORTHICK.—At the Church of St. Peter, Cradock, South Africa, on October 21, by the Rev. W. H. White, William Arthur Fullalove, chemist, third son of Mrs. T. Fullalove, Lincoln, England, to Helena, daughter of Mr. W. H. Bosworthick, of Devonport.

VAN SCHOOR—DE WOLF.—At Bruges, on November 9, Oscar Van Schoor, pharmacist, Antwerp, to Leonie, daughter of Mr. Adolf de Wolf, of Bruges.

WATSON—KNIGHT.—At All Saints' Church, King's Heath, by the Rev. W. J. Roxburgh, B. Grettton Watson, chemist and druggist, King's Heath, Birmingham, to Florence L. Knight, Inter.B.Sc. (London), of Gloucester.

Deaths.

FRASER.—At Matitelo, Natal, on October 2, suddenly, Mr. Charles Fraser, chemist, son of the late Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Dryburn, Portgordon, aged forty-two.

HALLBERG.—At Chicago, on October 22, Dr. Carl Svante Nicanor Hallberg, Ph.G., professor of pharmacy at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, aged fifty-four. Professor Hallberg was born at Helsingborg, Sweden, and emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1869. After his elementary education was completed he entered a drug-store, and subsequently studied at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated in due course. Among his fellow-students was Mr. Henry S. Wellcome. Subsequently Dr. Hallberg became associated with the "Western Druggist," and edited it for a number of years. Then his interest in a correspondence scheme of tuition for Boards of Pharmacy examinations became so great that he resigned the editorship. He was an able chemist and pharmacist, and was associated with the revision of more than one edition of the United States Pharmacopœia. When the International Congress of Pharmacy was held at Chicago in 1895 he was one of the hardest workers on behalf of the Congress, and he and the late Mr. Michael Carteighe were kindred spirits doing much to make the social features of the Congress a success. He was a striking *raconteur*, with an intimate acquaintance and knowledge of leading American pharmacists. The Harvey Medical College in 1893 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and subsequently, for two years, he occupied the Chair of Pharmacy of the Illinois Medical College. A few years ago, when the



DR. C. S. N. HALLBERG.

American Pharmaceutical Association was on the downward grade, he—as an active member of the Association—was one of the keenest reformers, and he backed his opinion by offering to edit the *Bulletin of the Association*, which has been issued during the past five years.

HANBURY.—At Villa Benvenuto, San Remo, Italy, on November 12, Mr. Barclay Hanbury, youngest and only surviving son of Daniel Bell Hanbury, and brother of the late Daniel Hanbury and Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., aged seventy.

INCE.—At Christ Church, Oxford, on November 13, Dr. William Ince, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church, aged eighty-five. Canon Ince was a son of Mr. William Ince, who was President of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1850-51, and was the elder brother of the late Mr. Joseph Ince. He was born at St. John's parish, Clerkenwell, in 1825, and was educated at King's College, London, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He had a distinguished academic and church career, and in 1878 was appointed Canon at Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinity.

RICHARDS.—At 70 Chapel Street, Islington, London, N., on November 14, Mr. James Richards, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-nine. Mr. Richards, who was a Cornishman, served his apprenticeship with Mr. O. Vincent, of Truro. He went through the South African campaign as a compounder in the R.A.M.C., and later became an assistant with Mr. J. Hearle, pharmacist, 33 Liverpool Road, London, N., and since qualifying in January 1903 managed the latter's Chapel Street branch. Mr. Richards leaves a young widow to mourn his loss.

Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MR. H. O. HEDGER has purchased the business of Mr. N. Keen, chemist and druggist, in Spring Grove, Isleworth.

MR. R. HERBERT MOORE, Ph.C., has taken over the business of Mr. H. J. Thomas, chemist and druggist, at the Belvedere Pharmacy, Bath.

BOOTS, LTD., have purchased the business in King Street, Carmarthen, of the late Mr. George Llewellyn, and intend developing it in their customary manner.

MR. H. GODDARD DUTTON, of Medstead, Hants, and late of Tyrrel Street, Bradford, has purchased the business of the late Mr. W. Walter, 69 Oxford Street, Southampton. [Corrected note.]

MR. E. BASSET FLEMONS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the two businesses of Messrs. Wathes & Jackson at 29 High Street, Long Eaton, and at Draycott. The valuations were conducted by Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

MR. G. H. COLE, Blundellsands, near Liverpool, has opened a pharmacy at Hightown, near Liverpool. The shop-fitting has been carried out by Messrs. Ayrlton-Graham, Ltd. "Facile" screwless brackets are a feature of the window-fittings.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Mr. J. W. Baker and Mr. W. Baker, trading as J. W. Baker & Co., chemists, York Street, St. Paul's, Bristol, has been dissolved. Mr. W. Baker will carry on the business at the same address under the style of W. Baker & Co.

MR. A. HARRINGTON, Ph.C., of Needham Market, has disposed of his Walsham-le-Willows business to Mr. G. T. Phillips, chemist and druggist. Mr. Harrington's business-connection with Walsham-le-Willows extends to over thirty-five years, holding the sub-postmastership for thirty years.

CALOMEL, says Dr. G. W. Harvey, in the "Eclectic Medical Journal" for November, is "one of the few drugs that his Satanic Majesty brought to the notice of mankind in the world's darkest age of alchemism, and with his help it is sure to continue its cycle of therapeutic thralldom until Gabriel blows his trumpet, but eclectics should discard it in every form and stick to curative plant medicines."

Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

SIR JOHN T. BRUNNER, BART., is steadily improving, and is now able to be up for a short time each day.

MR. JAMES MACKENZIE, of Singapore, completes his holiday at home this week, and sails on November 19.

ALDERMAN F. BIRD, chemist and druggist, Coventry, has been elected a member of the Borough Education Committee.

MR. THOS. KAY, J.P., manufacturing chemist, has been appointed a member of the Stockport Education Committee from outside the Town Council.

MR. CHARLES W. WHITE left London on Thursday for Marseilles, whence he sails by the *Arabia* for Bombay, along with this issue of the *C. & D.*

ALDERMAN D. T. EVANS, J.P., chemist and druggist, of High Street, Margate, has been appointed a member of the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.

MR. ARTHUR HENRY SALWAY, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratory, has obtained the London University D.Sc. in chemistry, for a thesis entitled "Synthesis of Cotarnine," and other papers.

MR. W. BLAKELEY, pharmacist, Birstal, read an interesting paper on "Dr. Joseph Priestley" at a meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce on November 2, in which the lecturer dealt chiefly with Priestley as a scientist.

MR. C. E. FOX, J.P., Ph.C., acknowledging his reelection as Mayor of Bethnal Green, said: "I do not believe that there is any other Metropolitan Mayor who has represented his borough at two successive Coronations."

MR. CHAS. A. DUNN (of Messrs. G. Curling, Wyman & Co., Ltd.) has been on a month's business and pleasure trip to South Africa, visiting Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Durban. He purposed sailing for home again on November 5.

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, J.P., F.C.S., who is the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society on the Court of the Bristol University, was among those present at the opening of the new chemical and physiological wing on Tuesday by the Right Hon. Lord Winterstoke.

MR. THOMAS YATES, of Waterfoot, son of Mr. Daniel Yates, chemist and druggist, 32 Darwen Street, Blackburn, has been appointed chief assistant to the architect of the Pembroke Education Authorities at Haverfordwest. There were about three hundred applicants for the post.

PROFESSOR SIR JOSEPH J. THOMSON was presented at Cambridge, on November 12, in the presence of a large number of notable physicists and University professors assembled in the Cavendish Laboratory, with a volume entitled "A History of the Cavendish Laboratory, 1871-1910," to commemorate his tenure of the Cavendish Professorship of Experimental Physics for twenty-five years.

THIS year's Nobel Prize for chemistry has been awarded to Professor Otto Wallach, director of the Chemical Institute at the University of Göttingen. The value of the prize is stated to be 7,807*l.* The name of Professor Wallach is indissolubly associated with modern researches on the constitution of essential oils, in which he is *facile princeps*. He was present at the Chemical Society's dinner last week, representing the German Chemical Society. He is in his sixty-fourth year.

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES is to be opposed in the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets by Mr. Walter R. Preston, a director of Messrs. Stone & Co., engineers, of Deptford. It is generally agreed by the Press of both parties that Mr. Glyn-Jones's chances of election have very much improved. The Liberal organisers consider that his fight at the last election was the best in the Metropolis. Mr. Glyn-Jones's committee-rooms are at Stepney Meeting Hall, Gordon Street, E. (nearest station Stepney Green). He starts his campaign on Friday evening, November 18.

Trade Notes.

"POPULAH" RAZOR-SET.—A good line for Christmas trade is advertised by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. It consists of a safety-razor outfit, which contains besides the "Populah" razor a stick of Yardley's shaving-soap and one of Kent's shaving-brushes. The outfit sells at 7s. 6d., and is one which chemists could profitably push as suitable for a Christmas or New Year present.

THE ZEDEX CO., Hove, are sending out a wall calendar for 1911 with monthly tear-offs. Any chemist who writes to the company will receive one of these calendars. Zedex is a recently introduced remedy for neurasthenia; it contains leechin, damiana, nux vomica, pepsin, and phosphorus. The proprietors are at the present time making, in the newspapers, a special offer of a 4s. 6d. box for 2s. 6d. Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., Farringdon Street, London, E.C., are wholesale agents.

BRIDGE-MARKER.—The Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., 50 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., has designed and published a bridge-marker, consisting of a series of sheets arranged in tablet form and bound in green leatherette. At the top of each page there is a comical picture illustrating the many emergency uses to which the "Yost" typewriter may be put. The price of the marker is 3d., post free 4d., complete with pencil, and it can be obtained from the company at the above address. It is free from advertising matter.

BOEHRINGER'S PRODUCTS IN PALATINOIDS.—We have received from Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., a copy of a booklet which they have just published on certain products manufactured by Messrs. Boehringer & Soehne, which they are putting up in palatinoids, cocoids, and pulverettes. The products are: "Ceridin," the active principle of yeast; "Diploceal," a new salicylic preparation; "Ferratin," an organic combination of iron with albumen; and "Filmaron," the active principle of male fern. Any of our subscribers can obtain a copy of the book on application to Messrs. Oppenheimer.

BOYD'S BANANA MALTED FOOD.—The rights of manufacture and sale of this food have recently been acquired by the British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N. The food, which was invented by the late Dr. Boyd Wallis, is claimed to be an exceptionally nourishing and easily digested article of diet, and is the only available combination of malt and banana carbohydrates. It has been decided to offer better trade-terms for the sale of Boyd's Food, so that there will in future be an additional inducement for chemists to push the sale of the food. Particulars of the packages and prices can be obtained from the company. The attention of medical men might well be directed to an article in the "British Medical Journal," October 15, by Dr. Eric Pritchard, on the use of banana flour as a food for infants.

LAVENDER AND ROSE BAGS.—The J. N. Taylor Perfumery Co., 67 Mortimer Street, Regent Street, London, W., are the originators of a series of bags containing lavender-flowers and rose-petals, which have proved to be so popular that imitations of them have appeared. The Company give in this issue illustrations of the bags, showing the design and get-up, as well as of sachets and other specialities. They warn the trade as to imitations. We understand that the company have recently instituted proceedings in respect to the making, selling, and passing-off of lavender and rose bags, and the defendants have consented to a perpetual injunction, with damages and costs. It is important that retailers should not handle bags the sale of which has been restrained by injunction. It will be noted that the genuine bags are stocked by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, and other sundries houses.

BRITISH RADIUM.—Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann & Co., 9-10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., are among the largest buyers of radium in the world, and we have had the pleasure of inspecting their purchase of the first batch of radium produced and sold in England. A glass tube

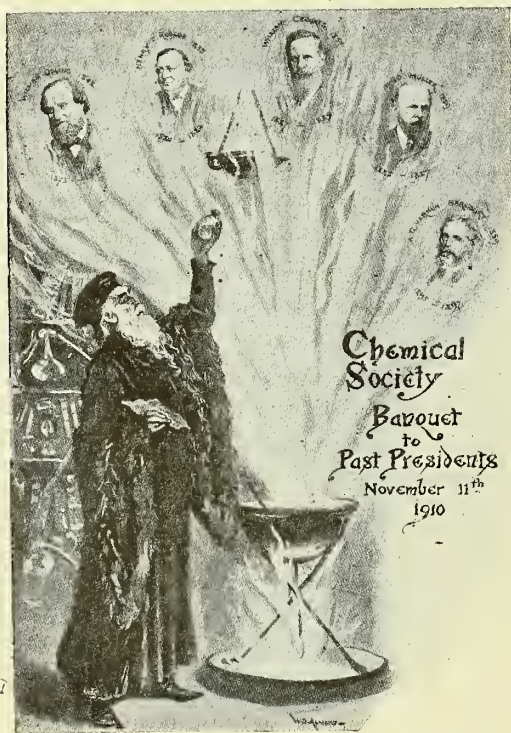
containing an apparently insignificant amount of dull greyish powder is attested by the signature of Sir William Ramsay as consisting of 50 milligrams of radium bromide which is invoiced at 1,000/. It is only in the dark that the intense glow gives away the interesting and valuable nature of the contents of the tube. The glass container is kept in a drilled lead cylinder, which in turn is enclosed in a wooden-cased white metal tube with a screw-lid. This is the first lot sold of the three tubes produced by the British Radium Corporation at their Limehouse works, and Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann have an option of purchasing the other two tubes. The radium salt is to be used in making radium applicators and radio-active waters and medicaments.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.—Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C., have issued their new list of specialities for Christmas 1910, which contains sixty-eight pages of numerous illustrated novelties for retailers. The choice is remarkably wide and varied, first place being given to perfumery, sprays, and manicure-cases, followed by cigars, cigarettes, smokers' requisites, jewellery, cutlery, military hair-brushes, theatrical requisites, and the like. An inspection of some of the novelties at the Berners Street showrooms enables us to indicate a few which should prove to be business-stimulators during the forthcoming season. In the perfumery department many new styles and designs of toilet-goods have been introduced, the special feature being that the bottles are filled at the company's factory with the choicest French extracts, while the general get-up displays originality and taste, and the prices represent splendid value, all classes being catered for. Among the higher-priced perfumes is an embossed medallion-case in colours, with raised centres, adapted for two 1½-oz. cut-glass bottles, at 51s. and 45s. per doz.; or the same may be fitted with three bottles at 72s. and 63s. per doz. Another example is a high-class photo-decorated case to hold one 1-oz. bottle, at 18s., 30s., and 31s. per doz. There are also many series of elaborate perfume-caskets with delicate silk linings, several with velvet edges, these ranging from 9s. 6d. to 15s. each. Cheaper perfumes are represented by several varieties of well-assorted and coloured designs, to retail at 6d. (4s. doz.) and 1s. (8s. 6d. doz.) in single bottles, all of which seem good value. The company have their own particular "Sweet Lavender" water (Maud Millett brand), with gilt sprinkler-top, of which they make a good show. They have also acquired the sole agency for Great Britain for the No. 1851 brand eau de Cologne, a genuinely imported article which sells at from 6d. upwards. Cologne bath-crystals for softening and perfuming the bath, put up in four sizes, is a new line, while other aids to beauty include Valnerose (Picard), a delicately perfumed face-cream of rose odour to sell at 6d. and 1s. The second floor is devoted to foreign perfumery and toilet-products, where are the stock lines of Picard, Roger & Gallet, Houbignant, Piver, and others, for which the company are wholesale agents. A special feature is made of spray producers and odorators, ranging from 7s. 9d. to 48s. per doz.; a novelty is a simple pump-spray, without rubber fittings or ball, in a form enabling the nozzle to be attached to any bottle. In other departments there is a bewildering assortment of brushes, combs, manicure-sets (in bone, ebony, ivory, and silver), toilet and smelling bottles, cutlery, electro-plated goods, and all the other requisites for which the house of Hovenden is famous, and about which full particulars will be found in the catalogue obtainable on application.

REPORT OF CITY OF LONDON ANALYST.—Dr. Frank L. Teed, in his report for last quarter, states that he examined three prescriptions, two samples of ung. hydrarg., and one of lin. camph., all of which were found to be genuine. Incidentally he comments upon the definitions of "food" and "drug," and adds: "It is curious to note that while the term 'food' is restricted to articles of human consumption, there is no such restriction with regard to the term 'drug,' which is defined: 'The term "drug" shall include medicine for internal or external use,' so that a wrongly made prescription for a horse or any other animal would render the vendor subject to a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts."

Chemical Society Dinner.

A BANQUET in honour of the Past-Presidents of the Chemical Society, who have completed their jubilee as fellows, was held at the Savoy Hotel, London, W.C., on November 11. The Past-Presidents so honoured were Professor W. Odling, F.R.S. (elected 1848), Sir Henry Roscoe, F.R.S. (1855), Sir William Crookes, O.M., F.R.S. (1857), Dr. Hugo Müller, F.R.S. (1859), and Dr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. (1859). It was a most distinguished gathering, some 255 persons being present. The President (Professor Harold B. Dixon, F.R.S.) was in the chair, and on his right sat the Duke of Northumberland (President of the Royal Institution), Professor W. Odling, Professor Albin Haller (Président de la Société Chimique de France), Herr Generaldirektor S. Eyde, Dr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B. (President of the Royal Society), Professor J. E. Reynolds, F.R.S., Professor J. H. Poynting, F.R.S., Sir W. A. Tilden, F.R.S., Sir James Crichton-Browne, F.R.S., Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B.,



THE DESIGN ON THE PROGRAMME.

and Sir George Frampton, R.A. On the President's left were Mr. Herbert Samuel (Postmaster-General), Lord Strathcona (Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen), Sir William Crookes, Professor Dr. Otto Wallach (Präsident der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft), Dr. Hugo Müller, Lord Justice Buckley, Sir Edward Thorpe, C.B., Sir Arthur Rucker, F.R.S., Professor H. E. Armstrong, F.R.S., Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B. (Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology), Sir F. Carruthers Gould, and Professor R. Meldola, F.R.S. The spur-tables were presided over by Professor F. S. Kipping, F.R.S., Dr. R. Messel, Dr. G. T. Morgan, Professor J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S., Dr. A. Scott, F.R.S., Professor A. W. Crossley, F.R.S., Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, and Dr. A. Liversidge, F.R.S. Among those present also were—

Mr. Astbury, K.C., Mr. Julian L. Baker, Dr. G. Barger, Professor P. P. Bedson, Mr. J. J. Beer, Dr. G. T. Beilby (President of the Institute of Chemistry), Dr. W. A. Bone, Canon Bonney (President of the British Association), Professor K. C. Browning, Mr. H. T. Butlin (President of the Royal College of Surgeons), Dr. J. C. Cain, Mr. A. Chaston Chapman, Sir A. H. Church,

Professor F. Clowes, Mr. Albert Cooper, Dr. E. Divers, Professor W. R. Dunstan, Dr. Bernard Dyer, Professor J. Ferguson, Dr. M. O. Forster, Professor G. Carey Foster, Professor P. F. Frankland, Dr. R. T. Glazebrook (Principal of the National Physical Laboratory), Mr. A. D. Hall, F.R.S., Sir Ernest Hatch, M.P., Dr. C. R. Hennings, Professor W. R. E. Hodgkinson, Mr. E. Grant Hooper, Mr. David Howard, Mr. C. A. Hill, Professor Herbert Jackson, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Dr. C. A. Keane, Sir E. Ray-Lanckester, Sir Joseph Larmor, Dr. R. Lessing, Dr. H. R. Le Sueur, Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, Sir Norman Lockyer (President of the British Science Guild), Mr. N. H. Martin, Professor D. O. Masson, Dr. H. A. Miers, Mr. E. J. Millard, Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. R. L. Mond, Sir Andrew Noble, Professor K. J. P. Orton, Mr. W. Pearce, M.P., Sir Alexander Pedler, Professor W. H. Perkin, Mr. R. B. Pilcher, Mr. R. H. A. Plimmer, Professor W. J. Pope, Dr. F. B. Power, Sir Boverton Redwood, Mr. W. F. Reid (President of the Society of Chemical Industry), Mr. H. H. Riley-Smith (President of the Institute of Brewing), Professor E. Rutherford, Professor A. Senior, Dr. G. Senter, Professor A. Smithells, Mr. J. Spiller, Mr. J. Swinburne (President of the Faraday Society), Dr. F. L. Teed, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, Professor J. M. Thomson, Dr. J. F. Thorpe, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Mr. J. C. Umney, Dr. V. H. Veley, Mr. E. W. Voelcker (President of the Society of Public Analysts), Dr. J. A. Voelcker, Professor W. W. Watts, Dr. A. D. Waller, Dr. R. Mullineux Walmsley (Principal of the Northampton Institute), Professor W. Carleton Williams, Sir J. Wolfe-Barry, and Professor W. P. Wynne.

After dinner and the Royal toasts, the President proposed the toasts of "The Past-Presidents who have completed their Jubilee of Fellowship." After offering sincere and loyal congratulations to the Past-Presidents, Professor Dixon said there are on the roll twenty-four Fellows of over fifty years standing, many of whom were present. He then referred to eulogistic messages which had been received from all parts of the world, and proceeded to give details of the distinguished careers of the Past-Presidents. Sir Henry Roscoe (who was not present) was elected a Fellow fifty-five years ago, and read his first paper "On the Absorption of Chlorine by Water." At twenty-five, already known as a brilliant experimentalist, he was elected to the Chair of Chemistry at Manchester. He went to Owens College in the darkest hour of her fortunes. Gifted with energy and courage, and above all with the power of seeing and drawing out what was good in others, Roscoe not only built up a great school, but convinced his countrymen that a scientific education must be the corner-stone of our national industry. One of the secrets of Roscoe's success lay in his manysidedness. The man who, in the intervals of teaching, tracked down the true vanadium, and in doing so gave order and meaning to the nitrogen group of elements—that man could turn aside from his researches to design and equip the largest laboratories of the time, could conceive and initiate a scheme which in its natural growth was within measurable distance of giving a University to every great city in the land. However much his students admired him as a researcher, however much they revered him as a teacher, it was his personality they most deeply cherished. Of Sir William Crookes it might be said that somewhere in the fourth state of matter he was the first to explore, he discovered the *elixir vitae*, the secret of perpetual youth. It was close on sixty years ago since Hofmann's youthful assistant described to the Chemical Society a new class of bodies—the seleno-cyanides. Just on fifty years ago the same youth gave us the new element thallium. Again, after some dozen years filled with a variety of experiments, he set our brains whirling with the radiometer, and started with unabated enthusiasm to explore the "chemical vacuum" and to measure the heat of "molecular shock." This led to the spectroscopy of radiant matter and of phosphorescent bodies—work of such refinement that when, twenty years later, argon and afterwards helium were discovered, it was, of course, only natural that these refractory gases should be sent to Crookes' youthful eye to have their lines read and duly mapped. Five years ago the brain that had penetrated the witchery of the opal's colouring turned its searchlight on the diamond, and the mystery of its formation was made plain to all men. For fifty years the rare earths have been his happy hunting-grounds; only yesterday that elusive metal scandium was rounded up by Crookes, separated from the impurities of its wild companions, and made to mate with numerous respectable organic wives. On Crookes as an

experimental lecturer the mantle of Faraday has fallen. No one since the Master has come so near the marvellous in experiment; no one has awakened the imagination with more inspiring touch. The electrotyping process and lithographic printing were by Hugo Müller's labours brought into practical use; for years everyone who fingered a bank-note or stuck a postage-stamp on a letter came unconsciously into personal contact with Hugo Müller's work. It was Hofmann who introduced Müller to Warren de la Rue, and in his laboratory was worked out the chemistry of Burmese naphtha, which led to the discoveries referred to. He is equally expert in several branches of chemistry, and his interest is as great to-day as ever—his curiosity as insatiable as ever. Dr. A. G. Vernon Harcourt had made wonderful experiments on the velocity of the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide, which came as a revelation to the world of science. "I owe him a special debt," said the President; "he found me an

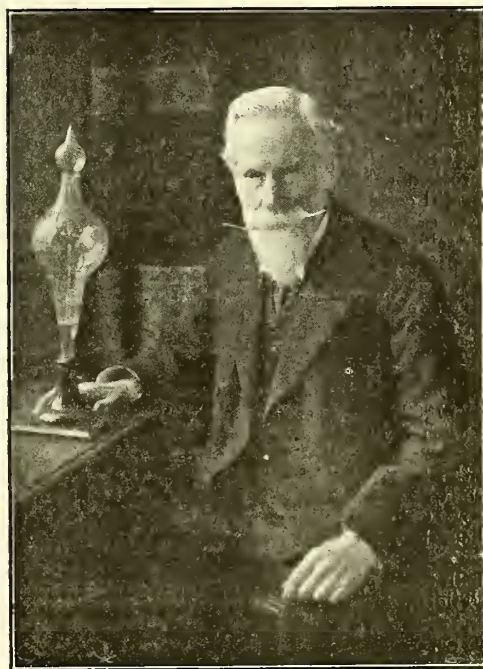
the vanishing-point of the hydrocarbons. "He examined me for honours," said the President, "and I passed in the first class. I wonder if he foresaw this occasion—perhaps he saw that I had faith—the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

THE REPLIES.

Sir Henry Roscoe, who was too unwell to be present, sent a reply to the toast, which was read by the President. Sir Henry said that old age has its compensations amid its many drawbacks. To the man of science one of the chief of those compensations is the kindly appreciation which is paid by the younger workers to those whose most active life-work is over. After referring to Graham and Williamson, who were his early teachers, to Bunsen who had the "celestial fire" so necessary in those who have to teach students, and to other celebrated chemists he had known, Sir Henry added that he had watched the rise



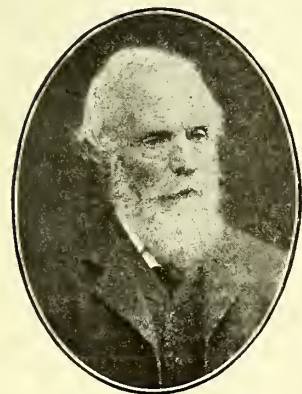
RT. HON. SIR H. E. ROSCOE.



SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, O.M.



DR. ODLING.



DR. VERNON HARCOURT.



DR. HUGO MÜLLER.

outcast from the classical fold without a shred of science to cover me and took me into his laboratory, where he instructed me with that scrupulous care of detail that I shall never forget. Even now I cannot pass a globule of mercury on a bench without making a scoop out of a piece of paper to collect it up." To William Odling all younger chemists owe a debt of gratitude, though possibly some of them might be unconscious of the magnitude of that debt. Fifty years ago, in his text-book he rearranged the facts of chemistry, and subsequent students have reaped the advantage in a clearer comprehension of chemical theory. In the early days of the Society, when papers were few, the discussions were of greater importance, and of those who took part in them none put their arguments more clearly and directly than Odling. He had that clearness of vision which gave him almost the power of being a prophet. He predicted the formula O_3 for ozone, and stated that hydrogen would not be found to be a volatile metal, but

and development of the Society for more than half a century, and at no former period had it shown more life and done more to advance science than at the present moment.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES said that it had been accorded to him, for more than two generations, to devote himself amid happy surroundings to the magic work of original research in chemistry and the allied sciences. He had thus realised the wild dreams of his youth, and although he regarded work as its own reward, he was honoured in having the added reward of the approval of his fellow-chemists. Tyndall was right in his statement that a successful chemist must have imagination. A grasp of events before they occur is necessary to the research worker. But the imagination must be used by researchers with judgment, or they would certainly find what they were looking for. He recalled his work at photography in 1843, which he took up as soon as Fox Talbot made his

discovery, and he remembered victimising one present by a five-minute sitting in sunlight with his face chalked. He took some of the earliest stereoscopic photographs for Wheatstone, and in 1852 he commenced work on the photography of solar and metallic spectra—work which had increasingly fascinated him to the present day. His work on the rare earths began when Hofmann set him to study the seleno-cyanides in 1850. A green line present in the spectrum of selenium led to the discovery of thallium. He remembered fitting up the apparatus by which Schotter demonstrated the conversion of yellow phosphorus into red phosphorus. He (the speaker) had noticed as early as 1848 that uranium salts store up light, and took a photograph by means of the radiant energy some time after. This research led to the discovery of the radiometer and other phenomena of radiation. For many years he had been connected with a War Office Committee, one of whose duties it is to investigate methods of killing the greatest number of one's life-creatures in the shortest possible time. Researches of that character, super-Dreadnoughts, big guns, cordite, and lyddite, are the greatest of all preservers of peace. (Cheers.) What the country now most urgently requires are researchers. England needs brain-craft, and wants men who cultivate chemistry for its own sake without the substratum of utilitarianism. Concluding, Sir William said, "and now that I am a drone in the busy hive, instead of driving me out you have dined me and warmed my heart with kind words."

Dr. HUGO MÜLLER sketched the early history of the Chemical Society, the first of its kind, and referred to the societies which had sprung from it.

Dr. VERNON HARCOURT spoke of the changes that had taken place in fifty years. Faraday worked on the constitution of camphor, and the subject is still occupying the active minds of chemists. In the variety of formulæ suggested, human ingenuity has proved itself more than a match for the complexity of Nature. Fifty years hence the very hexagon may have lost its influence on chemical form. The pursuit of truth gives happiness to each generation of scientific men—if they knew all the end of happiness would come—but they must ever remember that there is much more unknown than is known.

Professor ODLING received a great ovation. He referred to the early Presidents of the Society, the 1862 Exhibition, and the connection of the Universities with the Chemical Society.

Sir EDWARD THORPE then proposed the toast of "The Honorary and Foreign Members," to which Professor Albin Haller (Paris) and Professor Otto Wallach (Göttingen) replied. Professor Haller brought commemorative medals for the past-Presidents from the Société Chimique de France. The final toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Sir William Tilden, and replied to by the Duke of Northumberland, the Postmaster-General, and Herr Generaldirektor S. Eyde.

New Books.

Bayley, R. Child. *Photographic Enlarging: a Handbook for Amateur Photographers*. 7½×5. Pp. 168. 1s. 6d. net. (Liffe.)

Burrell, B. A. *Elementary Course of Food-testing*. 7×4½. Pp. 100. 2s. 6d. net. (Baillière.) [The book is written in non-technical language for students of elementary hygiene, etc., with no knowledge of chemistry. The simple tests include such sophistications as chicory in coffee, copper preservative in peas, water in butter, and simple microscopical analysis of starches.]

Clarke, John H., M.D. *A Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Homœopathic Treatment*. 3rd edit. 8vo. Pp. 360. (Homœopathic Publishing Co.) [One of the best domestic manuals of homœopathy. The new edition embraces treatment with "nosodes" (the homœopathic name for vaccines), and there is a special chapter on the diseases of children.]

Hiss, P. H., and Zinsser, H. *A Text-book of Bacteriology*. 8vo. Leather. 15s. net. (Appleton.)

Hogan, Albert E., LL.D., B.A. *Landlord and Tenant: their Rights and Duties*. 6½×4 in. Pp. viii+156. 1s. 6d. *How to Make and Prove a Will*. 6½×4 in. Pp. viii+146. 1s. 6d. (Macdonald & Evans.) [These are well-designed and carefully-written books for laymen.]



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The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 103/601. "Colvin's balsam."
- 104/41. "Humby's lambing oils."
- 101/26. "Tyfoo" (weight-reducer).
- 103/38. Dr. Voegts' diabetic biscuits.
- 103/37. "Wheatina": London agents.
- 103/64. "Branton's milk-fever outfits."
- 107/71. Vivienne Frères' moth-powder.
- 106/32. Orange-sticks: direct importers.
- 103/602. "Nurse Murray's female pills."
- 104/21. "Behive" milk complexion-soap.
- 103/60. Wood's "Quick Ease corn-plasters."
- 103/29. "Listo" chest-protectors (3s. 6d. retail).
- 104/65. Fittings for "Standard Hygienic" feeder.
- 105/27. "Wroughton's ointment": maker or agent.
- 101/22. "Lufkin Solution" (probably rubber-solution).
- 103/291. Address of maker of "Hermann's Specialities."
- 107/69. First-hand suppliers of leaden valves, wooden adaptors, and brass rings for enema and ear-syringe fittings.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Aero" flasks: makers (104/16).
- Anti-colic belts: actual makers (103/22).
- Artificial flowers for window-decoration: makers (104/22).
- Asbestos sheeting (large size): makers (103/7).
- Bliss Native Herbs: proprietors and London supply (102/8).
- Bottle-washing machinery: makers (102/67).
- Bromotan: maker (100/18).
- Broomassite: makers (106/18).
- "Caledonia" mineral-water: importers (104/71).
- Cellulose tissue (oiled-silk substitute): makers, Continental and London agents (100/43).
- Cockburn hot-water bottles: makers (103/62).
- Falconer's Golden Compound: proprietors (103/1).
- Formactose throat-tablets: makers (101/56).
- Gluten flour and bread: additional manufacturers (100/50).
- Huntingdon's (Lady) female pills: maker (98/60).
- Isoform: makers (103/16).
- "Ivorine" toilet-paper: makers (105/15).
- Jules Frère's specialities: proprietors (101/59).
- "Keelah" (for cleaning artificial teeth): maker (104/54).
- Leube-Rosenthal meat-extract: agents (94/39).
- Locust-bean meal: supply (102/7).
- Magneto machines: Continental makers (101/25).
- Microscopical slides of urinary deposits: suppliers (102/65).
- Minor examination postal tuition (5/27).
- Murine eye-remedy: makers and agents (103/40).
- Nicotine insecticide (for France): suppliers (101/46).
- Oleine: first-hand supply (106/8).
- Patent cleansing-combs: makers (106/17).
- Shaw's inhaler: supply (105/73).
- Spermozyne: makers (101/13).
- Veterinary instruments: supply (103/64).
- "Victoria" toilet-soaps: makers (105/62).
- Wine of Cardui: makers and London supply (102/71).
- Xylonite specialities: Continental makers (99/53).

APPRECIATIONS.

"Your Information Department is without doubt a great boon to manufacturers of the trade." (94/58.)

I owe you my thanks for your prompt reply to my query. I had quite failed to get the information from other sources. (35/71. New Zealand.)

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

If There Were More Men

built after the "Jay Mack" pattern as regards the way in which they treat their apprentices, the number of those who, according to "Historicus," find Bloomsbury Square to be "the gaol of their ambitions" would be appreciably fewer. Perhaps the writer meant "goal," but, even so, the printed statement is, I fear, too true of hundreds of hard-working, honest, capable fellows who, beginning life full of ambition, reach Galen Place to find it not a goal, but a gaol, or, truer still, a grave in which they leave behind them, buried deep beyond the possibility of resurrection, their enthusiasm, their ideals, their once ardent hope of gaining a qualification. It is their misfortune, due to a system of examination which every practical authority utterly condemns, rather than their fault, that many of these men are rejected time after time, and I am not surprised that some of them lose heart and give up the unequal contest in despair. For such men the successful inside cynic has no sympathy: they should never have entered the drug-business, the oil-shop is the place for them. But your correspondence columns prove that many of them think otherwise: they are not content with the oil-shop; they have been brought up to the drug-business, and being in it they mean to stay there. With all respect to Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, many of them know their business well; and if they are content to let Mr. Sargeant's tutorial laboratory trained pupils sell penny-worths of laudanum and dispense the weekly prescription, while they do the profitable drug-store business, who can blame them? The idea that

The Modern Chemist—

by which term I suppose Mr. Sargeant means the cash chemist or drug-store chemist—cannot find time to train apprentices properly is by no means new, and for that class of chemists it is probably often true. But these latter men do not want apprentices and do not take them, so it is superfluous to use them as an example, or to found an argument on their practice. Probably also it is true that there are many men in old-fashioned businesses who still take apprentices, who unfortunately, as "Jay Mack" points out, shamefully neglect their duty; such men should be regarded as outside the pale. Nevertheless, I maintain that, taking them over all and according to their lights, the men who take apprentices are, in the majority of cases, not neglecting them, "Jay Mack" himself (a "Modern Chemist," too, if I mistake not) being an example of hundreds of such. If only his sane ideas, his systematic methods could be instilled into all the pharmacists in this country, I venture to think that the "tutorial laboratories" for which Mr. Pilkington Sargeant sighs will not come in his lifetime. By the way, if the "Modern Chemist" has no time to make galenicals and must perforce buy them ready made, why in all the world is there any need for a tutorial laboratory at all? Surely what is wanted is simply instruction how to get quotations for galenicals from the manufacturers! I have always considered "Jay Mack" to be a hard-headed, honest, enthusiastic, if rather outspoken and rough-and-ready specimen of the human race; but even he has his weak points, for the moment he steps out of his own sphere and presumes to instruct the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society as to his duties, he

Gets out of his Depth.

He must surely combine with his other qualities an unusual amount of innocence if he does not

know that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of the Registrar undertaking any such work as is proposed for him. The Registrar is a public official entrusted with the administration of an Act of Parliament, and, to the best of my belief, apprentices are not once mentioned in the 1868 Act. Clearly, therefore, any exhibition of grandfatherly interest in apprentices on his part would be *ultra vires* (this is, I think, the proper legal phrase); and that an officer of a great Society should depart one hair's-breadth from the precedents that fill the deed-boxes in his office, surely were unthinkable. Again, it would require, in order to correspond with the hundreds of apprentices throughout the country and to deal with recalcitrant or lazy employers, at least two additional clerks and two stenographers, and, of course, two new typewriters, all of which huge expense would need something more remunerative than the "small fee" or no fee registrations proposed by "Jay Mack." The same fate that awaits "Jay Mack's" fond aspirations will much more surely befall the big programme sketched out by "Historicus." If this writer is true to his name he is bound to know that the conditions he describes as prevailing to-day were predicted years ago by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, whose prevision has thus been remarkably justified. But the time is not yet ripe for the revolution advocated by "Historicus."

The Nature and Origin of Ambergris

were, as your last week's note shows, puzzles to natural historians down to the end of the eighteenth century. The most curious and absurd theories had been accepted even by learned authorities. Lemery, writing in 1723, mentions several which were still in debate: as that ambergris was produced from sea-foam by the action of the sun, or from the foam (*écume*) of the sea-calf; that it was a species of balm which exudes from certain rocks on the sea-coast, or a bitumen, or a *graisse de terre*, liquefied by the sun, and changed into its final condition by the salt of the sea and the agitation of the waves; or that it was formed in the same way from the excrement of birds that feed on odoriferous plants in the Maldives. Lemery himself inclined to the belief that it was a mixture of wax and honey deposited by bees on the rocks bordering the Indian Ocean. Tavernier, in his account of his last voyage to the Indies in 1664, says, more cautiously, "no man in the world knows what it is, or where or how it is produced"; Brookes, in his "Dispensatory" (1773), calls it a bitumen; and it now appears that the Fellows of the Royal Society first learnt the secret of its origin from Captain Coffin in 1791. The amazing point is that this had been made known eighty years before by the Hon. Paul Dudley in the "Philosophical Transactions," No. 387, p. 258, where he published an account of its extraction from the intestines of the spermaceti whale given to him by one Captain Atkins, who had been for over a dozen years engaged in the whale fishery, and knew, apparently, all about it. Atkins describes minutely the process by which he extracted the ambergris. He found it occur in the spermaceti whale only, "in balls or globular bodies of various sizes, from about three inches to twelve inches diameter," weighing "from a pound and a-half to twenty-two pounds, lying loose in a large oval bag or bladder of three or four foot long, and two or three foot deep," about 4 or 5 feet below the navel. I take this from Dr. Alleyne's "Dispensatory" (1733), where Dudley is quoted at length. How Lemery and our own quidnuncs missed so circumstantial and important an account of an article so much in demand I cannot conceive. The date of Atkins's statement is given as "about 1720."

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Index Folio 758

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Editorial Articles.

Shop-hours.

THE Shops (No. 2) Bill, for which the Home Secretary (Mr. Winston Churchill) is sponsor, was first on the orders of the day in the House of Commons on Tuesday, November 15, but the political crisis has postponed that and other legislative measures. On the previous Saturday a memorandum was issued from the Home Office, following upon Mr. Churchill's interviews with a number of deputations. From this it appears that he will withdraw the provision requiring all shops to close on one day in the week for a half-holiday, reserving, however, the right of every shop-assistant to a half-holiday. Further, the provisions in the Bill to enable shopkeepers of particular classes to adopt a fixed closing-hour not earlier than 7 P.M. is not to be left to local authorities for enforcement, but is to be provided for by the Home Office itself. To strengthen the machinery for securing early closing the Home Office will take the initiative, and send a Commissioner to investigate the local conditions. Overtime is to be extended beyond sixty hours per year to the extent of fifteen hours for each week of holiday given to assistants with full pay, but in no case shall a boy under the age of sixteen, or a girl under the age of eighteen, be employed for more than fourteen hours per day. Mr. Churchill also proposes that the provision regarding shopkeepers who live on the premises shall be modified, so that the shopkeeper himself and one member of his family will be outside the provisions of the Act, and a limit of rateable value will be fixed. Sunday closing, the exemption for Jewish shops, and a period of leisure are also dealt with. The definition of "shop-assistant" is to read as follows:

"Any person mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers, or the receipt of orders, or the despatch of goods, except a manager not mainly employed in serving customers."

This new definition might be taken advantage of by the Pharmaceutical Council, who might get added to it such words as—

"or registered chemists and druggists, employed for the sole purpose of retailing, dispensing, or compounding medicines and retailing medical and surgical appliances, who are *bona-fide* conductors of chemists' shops under the provisions of Section 3 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908."

There is in pharmaceutical circles in Great Britain and Ireland a feeling that the peculiar statutory conditions of pharmacy have not been duly considered in framing the Bill. This has probably arisen through ignorance. The provisions as to the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances indicate that the drafts-men had thought they were doing all that is necessary; but before the Bill comes forward again the Pharmaceutical Societies of the two countries will doubtless submit to the Home Office those points in pharmacy law which may clash with the Shops Bill. We notice that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain suggests that pharmacy should be outside the Act altogether; but that is going too far, for the retail drug-trade wants legislation on the subject—within limits.

Prescriptions.

"THE LANCET" has recently published a number of articles on property in prescriptions, and winds up the series by a first editorial in its issue of November 12. In the course of this our contemporary says:

"The position is that conditions prevail in connection with the property in and control over prescriptions which are undesirable in the public interest and in that of the medical profession; that these conditions can hardly be altered except by the intervention of the Legislature; and that the likelihood of any effective legislative interference is remote. The undesirable conditions are not restrained or corrected by the law of copyright in any important degree. It is conceivable, and we believe that in the past it has been either attempted or threatened, that someone obtaining possession of books containing copies made by pharmacists of prescriptions dispensed by them, might fill a volume with prescriptions arranged under what he conceived to be appropriate headings for popular sale and distribution. To prevent the bringing out of such a work with the names of the prescribing medical practitioners attached to their prescriptions might present little difficulty; but it would be otherwise if no such ground of interference existed, and if it were necessary to depend upon establishing the copyright of individual physicians in prescriptions published anonymously."

The discussion on the subject was initiated by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, and he was followed by Dr. J. C. McWalter, who did not agree with Mr. Gadd's law. Both they and "The Lancet" treat the subject somewhat academically, and, we venture to say, carried it very little further than "The Art of Dispensing," in which the following remarks occur:

"The property in the prescription is occasionally doubtful, some saying that, as it is the order of the physician to the dispenser, the property in it does not pass to the patient. This is erroneous, because a prescription is rarely what the law of contract considers to be an order for the supply of goods. If the physician, say Dr. Brown, gives his patient, Mr. Smith, a prescription to take to Mr. Jones, a chemist, who supplies Mr. Smith with the medicine and gets payment for it from Dr. Brown, the prescription is an order, and Mr. Jones may legally keep possession of it until Dr. Brown pays. The prescription then ceases to be requisite as proof of Dr. Brown's obligation to pay, and might be treated as most orders are under such circumstances—that is, destroyed—were it not that it may have intrinsic value as a prescription. As such Dr. Brown might reasonably demand its return; therefore it is always advantageous, when such arrangements as that between Dr. Brown and Mr. Jones are entered into, that an understanding should be come to regarding this matter. . . . It is more general for the patient to consult his physician, who gives advice or a prescription in return for his fee, so that the prescription becomes the patient's property, to have and to use within reasonable limits."

The property in prescriptions is not so important as what becomes of them. This is the crux of the matter to some prescribers. One of the reasons advanced by dispensing-doctors against writing prescriptions is that they would lose grip of their patients, who would go on using the same prescription over and over again. In practice this rarely happens, and any pharmacist who has experience of the business in parts of the country where doctors write prescriptions and pharmacists dispense them is aware that in some instances the patients leave the prescriptions with the dispensing-chemist, and repetitions are usually made only on instructions of the medical attendant. Changes of prescriptions are frequent, for the simple reason that most of the patients of general medical practitioners are suffering from acute ailments, and changes in the remedies are necessary. Such dispensing by chemists is probably as voluminous as the dispensing of prescriptions written by consultants, and we know that the honourable understandings existing between general medical practitioners and chemists who dispense their prescriptions prevent such abuses as dispensing-doctors dread. The practice is universal in the United States of the dispensing-chemist retaining the doctor's prescription; indeed, in some States there this is legally obligatory. We question if prescriptions

given by consultants are so frequently abused as "The Lancet" is inclined to believe. An exceedingly small proportion of such prescriptions are passed from one patient to another, and it may be said that in the few cases in which this does take place the prescription is generally for an aperient, carminative, stomachic, or some such simple and non-potent remedy, and rarely for a heroic medicine for an obscure complaint. There are few large centres of population in which there are not popular domestic medicines, such as Dr. Smith's pills, Dr. Jones's cough-mixture, or the like, based on the local doctors' prescriptions. Sometimes the sale of these has been encouraged by the prescribers; sometimes the sale has grown without their knowledge, and it surprises them as much as it did the late Sir Andrew Clark to find their names attached to popular domestic medicines. Sir Andrew was once asked for the prescription for his pills, and thus learnt for the first time that the communication by him to "The Lancet" of an article on constipation, which was immediately abstracted by the *C. & D.*, had resulted in "Sir Andrew Clark's Liver Pills" becoming a stock article with most chemists. There are scores of medicines like that on sale, and very rarely is a consultant's name taken in vain. "The Lancet" is probably not aware that copies of noted doctors' prescriptions are sold in market-places regularly at about 2d. a dozen, and we have also seen "works" such as "The Lancet" dreads—cheap prints worth nobody's while to bother about. We are inclined to say the same in regard to the whole question of prescription ownership; it is of academic interest, and in practice the majority of dispensers have never found any difficulty attached to it.

The Importation of Morphine.

Sir J. D. Rees, M.P., has given notice of his intention to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on Wednesday, November 23, whether morphine and other compounds of opium are permitted to be imported from Europe into Hong-Kong. In view, however, of the great uncertainty of the political situation, it is very probable that there may be no opportunity in the present Parliament of securing a verbal reply to the hon. member's interrogatory.

Chemists' Dental Society.

Mr. W. Meakin, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, Hon. Secretary of the Chemists' Dental Society, informs us that he is desirous of receiving further applications for membership. Many chemist-extractors who expressed a wish to join such a society have not responded to Mr. Meakin's appeal for support. So far only sixty-nine persons have shown their practical sympathy with the movement, which is a most important one to all chemists who extract teeth or perform dental operations. Although the arrogant demands of a section of the dental profession are at present quiescent there is no telling when another outbreak may occur. As the modification of these demands is largely due to the determined attitude of chemists, as shown in the steps taken to defend their rights, it is obviously necessary to have as strong a society as possible, ready to act through their executive when further attempts are made to deprive pharmacists of their legal rights to perform dental operations. Those chemists who are interested in maintaining the *status quo* and have not yet joined the society, should study their interests by supporting the movement at this stage. Mr. Meakin is unwilling to call the adjourned inaugural meeting of the society until he is assured of a more general support by chemists whose interests are at stake.

The Metric System in South Africa.

The South African chemist apparently suffers the converse of his brother in the British Isles, as the former is becoming the object of too much Government attention. The draft Weights and Measures Bill to be submitted to the Union Parliament proposes to lay upon the chemist the onus of introducing a compulsory metric system. According to the proposed enactment, "from July 31, 1912, chemists and druggists when retailing drugs and medicines by weight or measure shall use the metric system only." The idea is probably to extend the metric system gradually to other kinds of businesses, but it is invidious to single out pharmacy for the initial experiment. We do not purpose to discuss the advantages or otherwise of the metric system, and while we recognise that a compliment may be intended for South African chemists, its disabilities are sufficient to foredoom it to failure. The matter has been considered by the Pharmaceutical Societies of Cape Colony and the Transvaal, as reported in this issue (p. 747), and both bodies have picked out the weak spot—the advantage given to competing tradesmen who by law are allowed to deal in many commodities which are peculiarly chemists' goods. We hope our South African *confrères* succeed in infiltrating some common sense in the minds of their legislators. They have the best of grounds for opposing the proposed enactment.

Opening of Packages by Railway Companies.

In view of the numerous complaints which have been made from time to time by traders as to the inquisitorial methods adopted by the railway officials in examining the contents of packages to see that they are consigned under their proper classification, a memorial was addressed to the Railway Companies' Association urging that the present procedure should be reconsidered. A reply has been received stating that the necessity for the examination by the companies has been abundantly proved, and that, as it is carried out by men who are thoroughly qualified for the work and every care is taken that the goods should not be disturbed or interfered with more than is absolutely necessary, it is not apparent to the companies that any of the grounds of complaint preferred can possibly arise from it. The proposals contained in the memorial have, it is added, already been very carefully considered, and the companies regretted that they did not see as a practical matter that they were such as could be adopted.

Patented Chemicals in Egypt.

The Department of Public Hygiene of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior has issued in French and Arabic the following notice to chemists:

The Public Hygiene Department particularly calls the attention of chemists and druggists to the fact that patented medicines must never be substituted by similar products.

This Administration has been informed, and has confirmed the statement that products such as Euquinine, Aspirin, Pyramidon, Protargol, Collargol, Salophen, Aristol, etc., have been replaced by pharmacists by their synthetic equivalent.

It is therefore judged necessary to inform pharmacists and druggists that such substitutions must not take place in future *unless specially prescribed by the physician, mentioning the synthetic name.*

This note must be kept in pharmacies along with other decrees issued by the Department. W. P. G. GRAHAM,
Cairo, October 24, 1910. Director-General.

As far as we are aware this is the first time that any Government has issued a special regulation on this subject. We are asked, What is the custom of pharmacists in such matters—for example, if aspirin is prescribed, what do pharmacists supply? Legally in this country,

and in all others where the word "Aspirin" is a registered trade-mark, only aspirin may be dispensed when it is prescribed, and we believe that few pharmacists do anything else. In fact, the Egyptian regulation should be beneficial to pharmacists who have to compete with those who break the common rule.

Culture of the Bacillus of Leprosy.

Two weeks ago we announced the discovery of a method of growing the *Bacillus lepræ* in pure culture outside the human body, by Dr. Twort, Superintendent of the Brown Institution of London. The "long arm of coincidence" never had a better illustration, for the bacillus has been cultivated independently in Molokai, the island in the Hawaiian group where lepers are segregated. According to the last issue of the "Public Health Journal of Canada," it appears that three surgeons of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service have cabled the important information to Washington that, after months of unremitting toil, they have succeeded in growing the lepra bacillus in pure culture to the third generation. This feat is regarded as second only to the discovery of the bacillus by Hansen in 1879, and seems to be the first step, the "Journal" adds, in the production of a vaccine or serum for the cure or prevention of leprosy. It will be extremely interesting to compare the culture medium used in Molokai with that employed by Dr. Twort. In the meantime we may remark that no other journal in this country seems to have recognised the great significance of Twort's discovery, it having been reserved to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to make the first, and hitherto only, announcement. Dr. Twort is reading a paper at the Royal Society on the subject this week.

Typhoid Carriers.

The Local Government Board has issued a report by Dr. J. C. G. Ledingham on "Typhoid Fever Carriers," which has a preface by Dr. Theodore Thomson regarding current knowledge on the subject. It appears that there are certain persons whose bodies are the breeding ground and storehouse of the specific organisms of typhoid fever. These organisms live and flourish in his body, from which, either continuously or from time to time, they may be excreted and give rise to the disease in others. The proportion of carriers in an ordinary population is about three or four per 1,000. So far as is yet known the chronic carrier condition appears to be much more frequent in adult life than in youth, and in the female than in the male sex, and has been found in women to be frequently associated with the existence of gallstones. Attempts at curative treatment have so far not been encouraging, and it remains to adopt precautions calculated to minimise the risk of carriers affecting others—personal cleanliness is the foremost among the precautions.

Sale of Rare Poisons.

Dr. A. George Bateman, Secretary of the Medical Defence Union, has communicated a letter to "The Times," in which he advocates, *à propos* of the Crippen case, alteration of the law so that the public shall be protected from the "dangerous invasion of unprincipled impostors assuming medical degrees from America and elsewhere." Incidentally Dr. Bateman says:

"Had Crippen not been accepted by some people as a qualified practitioner, it would not, in my opinion, have been possible for him to procure the highly poisonous alkaloid hyoscine, either in such large quantities or in any quantity whatever. It is a drug which is rarely used in ordinary medical practice, and I venture to assert has never before been asked for or procured in the quantity he ordered. It was given him, apparently, without hesitation, on the assumption that he was a physician, and a reputable one; and the result was a cold-blooded murder and a heavy cost to the State. All these evils might have been prevented had it been impossible for a man like Crippen to practise with impunity in this country."

We do not think the facts in regard to the sale of poison elicited in evidence at the Old Bailey justify Dr. Bateman's sweeping assertion. Crippen purchased the poison as manager for a firm of manufacturers. The sale was entered in the poisons-book according to law, and this fact was a valuable piece of evidence, which would probably not have been available had Crippen been registered in this country as a medical practitioner.

Pharmacology of Sulphur.

PROFESSOR WILD, of Manchester University, read a paper to the Therapeutical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine on Tuesday, November 15, on "The Pharmacology of Sulphur and its Compounds." He began by speaking of the interesting history of sulphur, its antiquity, its versatility in form, and he remarked that although sulphur is insoluble, some of its compounds are very active. Though not affected by pure water, it is reduced in the alimentary canal by the decomposing organic matter with the production of sulphuretted hydrogen, which acts as an intestinal antiseptic. Even to-day in certain circles sulphur-and-treacle is looked on as an indispensable spring-medicine, particularly for skin-troubles. Skin-eruptions are common in spring, and are probably due to a rise of temperature that tends to greater growth of bacteria, which produces crops of boils, etc., and the H_2S may be excreted from the skin, producing in this way local antiseptics. The Professor had experimented with numerous so-called intestinal disinfectants, including salol, salicylate of bismuth, lactobacilline, etc., and in no case did any of these drugs reduce the faecal bacteria so much as sulphur. Salol, for instance, has not the least effect in reducing the bacteria, while a simple change of diet reduces the number by 16 per cent. Sulphuretted hydrogen is very fatal to living organisms, but its unpleasant smell makes its use in surgery objectionable. He had proved that sulphur is absolutely insoluble in pure water, but where organic matter is present it decomposes. He thought that the custom of putting a lump of sulphur in a dog's drinking-water was efficacious by reason of the decomposition that took place. Detailing some interesting experiments made by his assistant Mr. James Grier, he said he had kept powdered milk and water and beef and water unchanged for an indefinite time, but if a little sulphur be added sulphuretted hydrogen was given off in twenty-four hours. Moreover, the beef remained undecomposed, and after two years the striated muscle was perceived, while all the sulphur had disappeared and had to be replaced. He showed minced beef left in this way for five years. When gastric secretions are treated with sulphur digestion is unaffected, it proceeds quite normally; with acid peptic solutions no sulphuretted hydrogen is produced, while with alkaline pancreatic solutions sulphuretted hydrogen is formed. A solution of potassium permanganate can be decolorised in a few days with precipitated sulphur, but not with flowers of sulphur. Speaking of some of the sulphides Professor Wild said they are not as useful as free sulphur. Calcium sulphide is of some service, but it must be given in larger doses than is usual, and it must be freshly prepared and given in such a way that it will not be decomposed in the stomach. He offered an interesting explanation of why the sulphates of magnesia and soda are better than the citro-tartrates—namely, that the sulphate is decomposed and partly reduced to sulphuretted hydrogen. It is quite certain that H_2S is excreted much more freely after dosing with magnesium or sodium sulphate than after sodium phosphate. He also stated that the old milk of sulphur might be much more readily decomposed owing to the calcium sulphate present, than precipitated sulphur, which no doubt explains the preference of so many people for the old variety. Proceeding to discuss the natural compounds of sulphur, he referred to the fact that of those vegetables of which the dietetic value has always been recognised, the most popular are the richest in sulphur. The consumption of many of these is followed by the production of H_2S —for example, onions, leeks, garlic, and asafetida may have a real value by diminishing the intestinal bacteria. He then referred to the value of the mustards, radishes, cresses, turnips, cabbages, and other Cruciferous vegetables, all of which held bodies allied to mustard oil, which contains a large proportion of sulphur. Among the objections to sulphur is its production of depression, both of circulation and of the nervous system, and it also results in very offensive stools, and sometimes also offensive breath. Professor Wild finally asked for a reconsideration of the generally received pharmacological teaching regarding the whole sulphur group.

Eastern Tooth-brushes.

By David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S.

IN the "Observations and Reflections" for October 1, reference is made to a primitive tooth-brush made of dyed liquorice-root split at each end, and to a "Turkish tooth-brush" supposed to have been a stick of dragon-root or other fibrous wood. The invariable custom of cleaning the teeth in India has made it necessary to employ a large number of materials for this purpose. The morning ablutions of an Indian, of whatever caste, are never complete until his teeth have been cleaned and his mouth thoroughly washed. No food may be eaten until this ceremony is over. However poor he may be, a bundle of little white sticks is kept at hand, and one is withdrawn and used for the teeth, and when done with is broken and thrown away. It is not every tree that will afford a tooth-brush; there are only special plants the twigs of which have the necessary strength and medicinal virtue for applying to the teeth and gums. These are collected and prepared in the neighbourhood, or in the towns are sold cheaply in the bazaar, or if a person is travelling a few *datoons* or tooth-sticks invariably form a part of the luggage.

From various references and personal inquiry I have endeavoured to draw up a list of trees and shrubs which provide native tooth-brushes in various parts of India. The list is not complete, but those enumerated include the materials which have the greatest reputation in Northern and Southern India:

Acacia arabica, babul.
Acacia Farnesiana, cassie.
Acacia modesta, used in the Punjab.
Achyranthes aspera, roots.
Antidesma Ghasebella, Central India.
Bassia latifolia, mahwa, Upper Bengal.
Calotropis gigantea and *C. procera*, ak or mudār.
Cassia auriculata, tanner's-bark tree.
Citrullus Colocynthis, colocynth-roots.
Citrus limonum, lemon-sticks.
Cocos nucifera, flowering rachis.
Daucus Carota, leaf-stalks.
Ficus bengalensis, aerial roots.
Glycosmis pentaphylla, ashoura-twigs.
Jatropha Curcas, gale bharendra.
Mangifera indica, mango.
Melia Azadirachta, nim, margosa.
Odina Wodier, jiyal.
Phyllanthus reticulatus, twigs.
Pithecolobium dulce, rain-tree.
Psidium Guyava, guava.
Salvadora oleoides and *S. persica*, tooth-brush tree.
Streblus asper, twigs, Lower Bengal.
Thespesia populnea, twigs.
Xanthoxylum alatum.

Perhaps the most important of these are the sticks made from *Salvadora* bushes. *S. persica* is called by the Persians "Darakht-i-misirak" or "tooth-brush tree," and short pieces of the stem and root are sold all over Northern India for the purpose of tooth-brushes. In Calcutta they are purchased and used chiefly by Muhammadans. *Streblus asper* is the chief "datoon" or tooth-brush tree of Lower Bengal, while *Bassia latifolia* is largely used in Bihar and Upper Bengal. In South India a large trade is done in the twigs of *Cassia auriculata*, a bush well known for its astringent bark. Other brushes are used for their supposed medicinal properties. For instance, the nim tree (*Melia Azadirachta*) is a bitter tonic, the *Acacias* and *Odina Wodier* are astringent, and *Jatropha* sticks are recognised as excellent for bleeding and tender gums. Lemon sticks and the twigs of *Glycosmis pentaphylla* and *Xanthoxylum alatum* are fragrant, and communicate a pleasant odour to the breath when used.

Natural tooth-brushes are not confined to the East. In America *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* is called the "toothache tree," and the small branches are used as brushes. *Gouania domingensis*, a common creeper in the West Indies and Brazil, is called "chaw-stick" in Jamaica, on account of its thin flexible stems being chewed as an agreeable stomachic. Tooth-brushes are also made by cutting pieces of chaw-stick to a convenient length and fraying out the ends, and a tooth-powder to accompany the use of the brush is prepared by pulverising the dried stems.

Various astringent powders are sometimes used as dentifrice by the people of India. Among these may be mentioned the powdered bark of *Odina Wodier*, *Albizia Lebbek*, and species of *Acacia*. One of the most remarkable tooth-powders is that mentioned by Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton as being used in Dinajpur nearly one hundred years ago. The powder was called "Misi," and was composed of myrobalans, oak-galls, sulphate of iron, and iron filings. It was reckoned to strengthen the gums when applied with other substances. It rendered the teeth completely black, but this was considered an ornament! Modern dentifrices are now being largely used in India, and with the constant use of brushes, Campion's compliment would apply equally in the East as in the West, where, in regard to teeth,

"They look like rosebuds filled with snow."

Poisoning Cases.

NINE fatalities, including three misadventures, have been reported from poisoning since our last issue.

Chloroform caused the suicidal death at a Southsea hotel of John A. Damant, ex-naval officer.

Laudanum was the poison used for lethal purposes by Senior Clifford Pullan (24), mill-hand, at Morley, Yorks. He had purchased three small bottles of laudanum from local chemists.—Winifred Bryers, Lecturer in Mediæval and Modern Languages at Girton College, Cambridge, died from an overdose of this opiate.—At the inquiry into the death of the infant son of John Clark, Roddymoor, near Crook, it was stated that the child died by bronchitis accelerated by laudanum-poisoning. The father added half a teaspoonful of laudanum to the milk in the child's feeding-bottle to soothe the deceased, and the infant partook of a bottleful and a-half of this mixture. The father deposed that he did not know of the seriousness of giving laudanum to his son.

Morphine-tablets (containing about 2 grains of the alkaloid), taken in overdose while suffering from the effects of alcohol, caused the death of Olive Mayo (34) in Chapel Street, London, W.C.

Potassium Cyanide was responsible for the self-inflicted death of Charles Beard at Fratton.

Salt of Lemon.—Maggie Booth (25), a Leigh weaver, poisoned herself with salt of lemon and also cut her throat. Suicide while temporarily insane was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.—A Wellesbourne groom named Alfred Woodward ended his life by taking the same poison.

Veronal.—A verdict of death from narcotic poisoning was returned at the inquest at Acton on Amy Holmes (50). The Coroner said the chemist should be more careful in selling the drug.

Photographic Notes.

By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

To Remove Pyro Stains.

DR. OWEN L. RHYS writes in "Photographic Scraps" that pyro-stained finger-nails can be quickly cleaned by first staining them deeply with potassium permanganate, and then scrubbing them with a solution of oxalic acid in warm water.

Local Reduction.

IN "Photography Focus," Mr. McLeish gives the following process, which appears to be new, for local reduction or intensification. The process is used when it is required to alter the density of one part of a negative without affecting the other, and the method is to paint a resist of indiarubber solution on the film side, covering those parts which are to remain as they are. The negative is then treated with either intensifier or reducer, as the case may be. After washing and drying, the rubber film may be rolled up with the tip of the finger, and will come away, leaving the image underneath in its original condition. For reducing skies I should think a more simple process would be difficult to find.

AUSTRIAN QUICKSILVER-MINES.—In the neighbourhood of Reichenau, in Kærnten (Austria), new mining-operations are being carried on by Freiherr von Jabornegg. The operations are reported to be successful.

Sandal-wood Oil Capsules.

THE intense price-competition in sandal-wood oil has caused a good many distillers to guarantee that their oil shall have a santalol-value of at least 94 per cent. In some instances this is, of course, a genuine guarantee, but in others it is irresponsible and sometimes untrue. Some capsule-makers, buying their sandal-wood oil with this guarantee, pass it along to their customers. During the past six months the writer has examined ten samples of sandal-wood oil and ten samples of capsules, all with this or similar guarantees. The results of these examinations show how necessary it is to be sure that the guarantee is maintained. They were as follows:

Sandal-wood Oil.

No.	Guarantee	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	Santalol-value
	%			%
1	94	0.979	-17°	95.5
2	94	0.976	-16° 20'	90.8
3	94	0.9768	-16°	90.2
4	94	0.9785	-18°	94.5
5	94	0.979	-18°	95
6	94	0.976	-17°	89
7	94	0.977	-17°	90.5
8	90	0.972	-14°	84
9	90	0.975	-15°	91
10	90	0.972	-13°	86

Sandal-wood Oil Capsules.

No.	Guarantee	Sp. Gr.	Rotation	Santalol-value
	%			%
1	94	0.960	-8°	72
2	94	0.980	-17° 30'	95
3	94	0.981	-16°	96
4	94	0.978	-18° 30'	91
5	94	0.971	-16°	90
6	94	0.976	-15°	93
7	94	0.976	-17° 30'	93
8	94	0.978	-19°	95
9	94	0.974	-16°	91
10	94	0.968	-12°	86

Chemists' and Druggists' Association of Madras.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Association was held within the premises of Mr. Sah Haridayal on the evening of October 24. There was a good attendance, and Mr. Irwin W. Monro (President) was in the chair. It was proposed by the principal of Asvin & Co., and seconded by Mr. Sah Haridayal, that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST should be adopted as the official organ of the Association.—Mr. R. Badgy complained of the trouble given by the officers of the Madras Sea Customs, and was assured by the President that steps were being taken to bring Madras into line with the other Presidency cities which have qualified chemists to assess the duty on drugs.—The President gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring forward the question of the protection of prices.—A letter was read from Mr. L. McLeod intimating his resignation as joint Secretary and Treasurer on account of his transfer to Bangalore. Mr. McLeod was, on the motion of the President, cordially thanked for his services. To fill the vacant office of joint Secretary and Treasurer Mr. Stevenage was proposed by Mr. D. R. Mawney, and seconded by the proprietor of the Lahore Drug-stores, and unanimously elected. Mr. Siva Row was appointed a member of the committee in place of Mr. Stevenage. It was proposed that Dr. W. H. Haller be asked to accept the office of Vice-President of the Association. Three new members were elected.

Winter Session.

Association Presidents.

MR. PERCY KNOTT, the President of the Bolton and District Pharmacists' Association, is a son of the late Mr. Robert



MR. PERCY KNOTT.

Knott, chemist, who commenced business in Bolton over sixty years ago. Since his death the business has been carried on by his two sons, Messrs. Percy and Herbert Knott, at Nos. 1 and 462 Blackburn Road, Bolton. Mr. Percy Knott was educated at the Bolton Church Institute, and after his apprenticeship studied for and passed the Minor in February 1888. He has done much work in connection with local pharmacy and the administration of the Poor Law in Bolton. He was elected a member of the Board of Guardians fourteen years ago, and has been Chairman of the Workhouse Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Board three

years, and he has been Chairman for two years. He is also a member of the Union Assessment Committee. Mr. Knott is a Freemason, and in connection with the St. John's (Bolton) Lodge 221 he holds the office of I.P.M. He was in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment for more than twenty-one years, and retired as quartermaster-sergeant. Mr. Knott is an exceedingly versatile man, as may be judged from the fact that his portrait was recently given in a contemporary devoted to the drapery trade, in connection with the visit of a party of drapers to the Brussels Exhibition. Mr. Knott went with a friend, and our contemporary states that he was the life of the party, and goes on to say: "Mr. Knott is a *raconteur*, a delightful singer of humorous songs, a reciter of no mean ability, and an amateur photographer of exceptional merit."

Brief Records.

Society of Chemical Industry.—The first meeting of the Liverpool Section was held at the University on November 9, when Mr. Arthur Carey, the Chairman, delivered an address on "The Education of the Technical Chemist, and his Place in Chemical Industry." It was announced that the Hurter lecture will be delivered next year by Mr. Max Hasenclever, of Cologne.

Croydon Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held on November 9 at the Greyhound Hotel. Mr. H. Paget Matthews was in the chair, and there were about twenty-five members present. An address was given by Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, who spoke on the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. He was followed by Mr. A. J. Chater, and both were thanked. The first whist-drive of the session will be held on November 30.

Birkenhead and Wirral Association.—A meeting was held at Hamilton Street, Birkenhead, on November 3. Mr. Wynne (President) in the chair. There were present Messrs. Cooling, Ellithorne, White, Grant, Kendal, S. Jones, Haigh, Mellor, Potts, Wright, Stockdale, Snow, Snow, jun., Fore, and Sturt. The President introduced a discussion on the Shops (No. 2) Bill, but it was decided to leave over further consideration till the Bill takes a more definite shape.

Derby Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held in the Bell Hotel on November 8. The President, Mr. Elmitt, occupied the chair, and the members present were Messrs. Southern, Haynes, Blavlock, Readman, Toy, Pattison, Marrison, Goodwin, and T. Riley (Secretary). The officers of the Association were re-elected, and then took place a discussion on "Our Titles." Mr. Blavlock, who opened the discussion, spoke very strongly of the inaction and compromise on the part of the Society. Finally a resolution was passed urging the Pharmaceutical Society to endeavour to obtain an amendment of the law regarding the use of the word "pharmacy."

Stockton-on-Tees Chemists' Association.—In response to a generally expressed wish, a representative gathering of local chemists assembled at Tate's Restaurant, Stockton-on-Tees, on November 8, when it was agreed to establish an Association to be called by the above title. The first officers are: President, Mr. W. Finlayson; Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Mossom; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. Salmon; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. Gregory; and Auditor, Mr. Middlemas. These

gentlemen are to constitute the Executive, with the addition of Mr. Wallis. The meetings were fixed for the second Tuesday in each month; rules were drawn up, and the annual subscription agreed upon.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association.—The meeting on November 9 took the form of a visit to the Dove Marine Laboratory, conducted in connection with the Northumberland Sea Fisheries, at Cullercoats, a small fishing and seaside resort about eight miles from Newcastle. There were present Messrs. Buckley, Wright, Atkins, Dakers, Gilderdale, Kerse, Pescod, Dean, Cubey, Wrag, Gray, Graham, Noble, Doig, Russell, Stonier, Low, J. F. Simpson, G. Ismay, and Milligan. Professor Meek welcomed the party in the lecture theatre, and delivered a short address on the history and object of the building—viz., the study of fish life. Votes of thanks brought a pleasant evening to a conclusion.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.—The opening meeting of the session was held at the lecture-room of the Literary Institution on November 10. The chair was taken by the President, Mr. D. A. Evans, who gave an address on "The Business-life of a Pharmacist." Among those who took part in the discussion which followed were Messrs. Alderman John, A. H. Cooper, L. Wilson, H. K. Pryke, F. Riches, E. W. Loveless, F. E. Cooper, H. W. Gedge, D. J. Williams, J. W. Cooper, and A. B. Hall. The President was thanked for his address. A resolution was passed welcoming the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society towards local Associations, and expressing the hope that this closer connection would yield good results.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association.—At a meeting on November 15 at the Queen Hotel there were present Messrs. S. Stephens, R. C. Walshaw, J. Cooper (Hon. Secretary), Hadfield, Wood, Thompson, Sykes, Jun., France, and Sol. Taylor (Harrogate). The President, who was unable to attend the annual meeting, thanked the members for having re-elected him. Mr. R. C. Walshaw reported the result of an interview on local railway rates and facilities, the Shops (No. 2) Bill, and other matters. It was arranged to have a whist-drive and social evening on January 18. Mr. Walshaw and Mr. Hadfield undertook to visit members of the Association, with the object of securing a better attendance at the meetings.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices Association.—A pamphlet on the prize competitions open to apprentice members of the Association during 1911 has been issued. The Ewing pharmacy prize of books to the value of 1*l.* is awarded to the candidate with the best knowledge concerning four B.P. galenical preparations given for recognition, prescription reading with dispensing of same, B.P. posology, and the British and metric systems of weights and measures. The McLaren prize, value 2*l.* 2*s.*, is awarded after examination in prescriptions, elementary botany, elementary chemistry, and materia medica; while for the Dick botanical prize, value 1*l.* 1*s.*, the examination will bear especially upon the botanical excursions held during the summer session, and candidates will also be expected to name, classify, and describe fully plants submitted from ten selected genera. Interested apprentices can obtain full particulars of the conditions and also of additional prizes from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Blackhurst, 74 Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh. The annual subscription for apprentices is 1*s.* 6*d.*

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on November 11. The President (Mr. F. Boothroyd) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Sankey, Turver, Greenwood, Mayson, Laurie, Parker, Huddart, Watson, and Bailey (Hon. Secretary). The question of chemists' witnesses' fees was first considered, and as a draft memorial to the Town Council, which was read, did not appeal to the members, it was decided to appoint the President, Mr. Laurie, and the Secretary to draft one embracing the chief points in question, and to submit it to the next meeting. A letter read from the Pharmaceutical Society in reply to the resolution passed at the last meeting occasioned some satisfaction. A complaint concerning non-compliance with the early-closing agreement was deputed to Messrs. Sankey and Withers, who were appointed to interview the delinquent. It was decided not to hold a social evening before Christmas, as it may possibly militate against the success of the annual dinner. The meetings in future are to commence at 8.30 p.m.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association.—At a meeting of the above Association on November 8, Mr. E. H. Holden introduced the subject of "Co-operative Buying," giving details of the buying section of the Halifax Association as a model. In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that P.A.T.A. articles could not be handled by such a buying section. Finally it was decided that owing to the comparatively few articles in everyday demand which can be dealt with, and the expense and trouble of distribution that would be caused, a buying section would probably not pay. The

matter was therefore dropped. A letter from the pharmacists of Burton-on-Trent, printed in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST October 29, concerning the standard of the Minor examination was read, and the following resolution was adopted:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the standard set by the present syllabus in the Minor examination is sufficiently high for all practical purposes."

It was also resolved that the Association invest some of its funds in shares of the British Cotton-growing Association.

Bolton Pharmacists' Association.—The monthly meeting was held on November 10, with Mr. Percy Knott (President) in the chair. There was a fair muster of members. After the ordinary business was disposed of, at the request of the President Mr. J. H. Smith raised the question of *The Education of the Pharmacist*. Mr. Smith suggested that the Preliminary examination should, if possible, be passed before apprenticeship. The division of the Minor into two parts was also advocated, the first consisting of a written portion, to be taken at the end of two or three years; the oral and practical work, comprising the second portion, to be taken subsequently. Mr. Smith, while considering that education should be more thorough, did not advise the examinations to be made more difficult, as it would keep back the suitable men with business characteristics. Messrs. Rothwell, Massey, and others continued the discussion, during which Mr. H. Knott suggested that the apprentice's agreement should have an Inland Revenue stamp showing the date when the apprenticeship commenced. Mr. Smith was thanked for introducing the subject, and it was agreed to discuss it further at the next meeting on December 8.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at Dring's Hotel on November 7, Mr. Cornelius Willson (President) in the chair. Messrs. Osborne, Sigley, Robinson, Humphrey, Oliver, Colley, Hedy, and the Secretaries (Messrs. Ashton and Chapman) were also present. A letter was submitted in which the Burton-on-Trent chemists asked for the opinion of the Association on the proposed raising of the standard of the *Minor Examination*. The general opinion was that, while the examination might with advantage be divided, unless the future pharmacist is guaranteed more protection and remuneration it is useless to raise the standard. Eventually it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Colley, that "this Association supports the Burton-on-Trent chemists' letter in its entirety." Mr. H. W. Colley read a paper on *Price-protection*. Taking for his basis the price-list of one of the large drug-companies, he pointed out how several patent medicines are sold retail below Evans's list-prices, others at a fraction above, and another section giving 5 to 7½ per cent. on the turnover, which is quite unremunerative to the small dealer. After discussion it was agreed that the Secretaries should write to the manufacturers of the most "cut" articles asking if they cannot devise a scheme, either private or through the P.A.T.A., to give a uniform living profit on the handling of these goods. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Colley at the close of the meeting.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.—The adjourned annual meeting was held at 10 Emmanuel Street, Cambridge, on November 11, Mr. E. H. Church (President) in the chair. Messrs. A. S. Campkin, H. F. Cook, E. Saville Peck, J. Evans, A. A. Deck, W. Lincoln (Ely), B. S. Campkin, F. Barker, F. E. Harris, L. Williams, G. L. Wood, and T. J. Mallett (Hon. Secretary) were also present. Mr. B. S. Campkin reported that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Chater (Bloomsbury Square) and others regarding local organisation, with the result that a district meeting is suggested, either at Bedford or Hitchin, at which Mr. A. Sidney Campkin should be asked to represent the Council as well as the Association, and that an official from the Society should attend and aid the local men in putting the organisation of the district on a proper basis. Mr. Campkin concluded by moving that the name of the Association be altered to "Cambridge and District Pharmaceutical Association." Mr. J. Evans seconded. A long discussion followed, the feeling being unanimous in favour of the scheme and resolution, and it was considered desirable to get into communication with the Local Organisation Committee at Bloomsbury Square, with a view to arrange a joint meeting at Bedford at an early date. The Chairman, in putting the motion, which was carried unanimously, said he quite favoured the idea of going over to Bedford, and would do all he could to make the meeting a success. Another long discussion followed as to the arranging of the winter programme in order to make it more attractive to the juniors engaged in pharmacy in Cambridge. The Secretary undertook to get the names of all connected with the business establishments in the town, and invite them to a discussion on Friday, November 25, when Mr. E. S. Peck will give an account of his visit to the International Congress of Pharmacy at Brussels.

Halifax Chemists' Association.—On Tuesday evening, November 15, Messrs. W. R. Black (presiding), H. K. Woodward, B. C. Hodgson, J. E. Binns, Gibson Dixon, J. Swire, W. R. Fielding, and R. V. Sutcliffe (Secretary) attended the monthly meeting. Mr. P. W. Swire was appointed to attend the annual dinner of the Bradford Association on December 6. The resolution of the Croydon and District Pharmacists' Association regarding the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and local Associations was approved. Mr. Gibson Dixon gave an address concerning the "banning" by the Board of Customs and Excise of *Panopepton* and *liquid peptonoids*. He spoke of correspondence which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. had had with the Board, as a result of which chemists who have not a wine-licence are permitted to dispense Panopepton as a constituent of a *bona-fide* medicinal prescription given by a duly qualified medical practitioner. The sale of Panopepton by itself under a wine-retailer's off-licence could not be sanctioned in any less quantity than one reputed-pint bottle. A further letter from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. stated that the Board had written that they would not interfere with the sale of Panopepton in 12-oz. bottles under a wine-retailer's licence. They also stated that the restrictions in the Finance (1909-10) Act regarding the quantity of wine which may be sold under a wine-retailer's licence do not prevent smaller bottles of wine than a reputed-pint bottle being sold, provided that the total quantity of any one description of wine sold at one time to one person is not less than a reputed pint. Messrs. Carrick & Co., Ltd., had written *re liquid peptonoids*, plain, saying it was held by the authorities that a spirit-licence is required for their sale. They understood, however, that chemists and druggists may sell the preparation without a spirit-licence in the case of a medical prescription, and they believed that no objection had ever been raised to such sale. Mr. Dixon asked, "What is a medical prescription?" He had approached the Chemists' Defence Association on the subject, and their solicitors had replied that there is no authoritative definition from a legal point of view of the word "prescription." According to the requirements of the Board of Customs and Excise, where Panopepton alone is prescribed by a doctor, an unlicensed chemist is not entitled to supply it. There must be at least one other constituent or ingredient prescribed, and the two constituents must be mixed or compounded. Mr. Dixon also had been in correspondence with Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey, who, replying to a question he asked, said the letter from the Commissioners of Customs and Excise appeared to render it necessary to sell, in the first place, a reputed quart of one and the same description of spirit or liqueur, having done which they could then sell one or more smaller bottles of any spirit or liqueur in the same transaction. Mr. Dixon said that from that he would not be in order in selling half a bottle of whisky and half a bottle of brandy. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Dixon.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The annual meeting was held at 12 Harcourt Street, Dublin, on November 9, Dr. W. J. Healy in the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT.—The Vice-President (Mr. Wm. Young) reviewed the past year's work, and stated that the membership is now between 200 and 300. He referred to the initial difficulties of organisation, which have now been overcome, and to the fact that a flourishing branch has been established in Belfast. He further stated that the qualifications for membership are efficiency, experience, and probity, and that employers engaging assistants who are members of the Association can have confidence in them.

MEDICAL STUDIES.—Dr. Healy, in seconding the adoption of the report, suggested that the Governors of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland should be asked to accept the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. This would enable more pharmacists to study medicine. The report was adopted. It was afterwards resolved to arrange a deputation to wait on Alderman Dr. McWalter, Ph.C., to ask him to use his influence in restarting night classes for medical diplomas.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. J. Healy; Vice-President, Mr. M. O'Donnell, Ph.C.; Secretary, Mr. R. Bates; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. W. Young; Treasurer, Mr. McManus; Committee, Messrs. Heney, Long, Epel, Robinson, Coffey, Caulfield, Moloney, Hunt, Burns, Caffrey, Ray, and the officers of the Association. Votes of thanks were accorded to the retiring officers.

OTHER BUSINESS concerned the appointment of compounding in the Poor Law service, the weekly half-holiday movement, and the shortening of the hours of business.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.

A MEETING was held on November 10 at Earham Hall, Forest Gate. The President (Mr. Thomas H. Seed) was in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. Blades, Cleland, Eastman, Hender, Johnson, Lord, Middleton, Miller, Mitchell, Mortimer, Nelson, Potter, Raynor, Soper, and the Secretary (J. E. Evans).

LETTERS were read from the Leyton Urban District Council (*re* compulsory early closing); from the Essex County Council (declining to alter the scale of fees at present paid to chemist witnesses at coroners' inquests); from Messrs. Squire & Sons (offering copies of the eighth edition of Squire's "Companion to the London Hospitals" on favourable terms); and from the Croydon Pharmacists' Association (regarding developing local Associations).

COPIES OF PRESCRIPTIONS.—A short discussion followed on the question of giving customers copies of prescriptions. Mr. Mitchell said it is inadvisable, except under special circumstances where a customer might be offended by a refusal, to give copies of prescriptions. Mr. Soper thought that chemists benefit more by copies which they receive than they lose by giving copies. A resolution was passed condemning the indiscriminate giving of copies of prescriptions to customers.

THE MINOR STANDARD.—A reprint sent by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, containing a letter from the Burton-on-Trent Association expressing disapproval of proposed higher standard of education for the Minor examination, was discussed. Mr. Potter agreed with the Burton Association, and thought there is a danger in raising the standard. Mr. Blades said there is no intention of raising the standard, and Messrs. Soper and Cleland spoke in favour of a compulsory curriculum.

Mr. Harris Cocker, of Ilford, was recommended as Divisional Secretary for the Romford Division of Essex.

THE COMMERCE OF DRUGS.—Then the President called on Professor H. G. Greenish to deliver a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, entitled "Illustrations of the Collection, Transport, and Commerce of Drugs," which was much appreciated, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer. Messrs. Mitchell and Hender were also thanked for manipulating the lantern.

Association of Women Pharmacists.

THE lecture-hall at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., was comfortably filled on the evening of Friday, November 11, by ladies, with a fair sprinkling of the sterner sex. Among the company were Misses Bedell, Blackman, Borrowman, Gilliatt, Groom, Hooper, Hughes, Jacob, Renouf, Wren, and Wardle (Hon. Secretary). The male contingent included Messrs. W. Lamond Howie and H. Finnemore, but consisted chiefly of students at the School of Pharmacy and several members of the Public Dispensers' Association.

The President (Miss Margaret E. Buchanan) opened the proceedings of the annual meeting by some introductory remarks on the objects of the Association. She referred to the doubt which had been expressed as to whether women were honourable enough not to undercut as regards salaries, and she hoped their meetings would inspire members with a sense of corporateness in their craft. Miss Buchanan then introduced Miss Burstall, M.A., Head Mistress of the Manchester High School for Girls and President of the Association of Head Mistresses, who addressed the meeting on

THE PLACE AND WORK OF WOMEN IN THE MODERN STATE.

Miss Burstall, in commencing, said that traditional principles no longer suffice, and that many women are beginning things over again for themselves. According to her first theorem, there is no real separation of humanity into two opposing camps—a fact which the higher-education movement, now sixty years old, had recognised and results had since justified. While the common factor is large, there are still real differences. The true woman cannot be independent; she must have someone to care for and to mother. The great teaching profession is woman's by right. The pharmacists' profession was, as a kind of housekeeping, essentially woman's province in the Middle Ages; but of the three lines of defence against disease—doctors, pharmacists, and nurses—the men had monop-

olised the first two, leaving to women the last less-scientific calling, which had only been in our own day raised to the rank of a profession. Thus the Chancellor of Oxford was in reality slandering the sex when he stated that women are taking away men's work; in reality the converse is the case with pharmacy. Woman's place, in general, is as a helper, very often to play second fiddle, to follow and not to lead, the original work being conceived and done by man. Originality requires a development of personality which was repellent to true women. True gentlemen honour their sex, but a converse chivalry is also due from women, for neither sex is independent of the other. The lecturer paid tribute to the splendid work done by women on local governing bodies, and said that the State needs still more the help of women who bring something towards the housekeeping of State which men cannot provide; while the problems of government, especially those intimately connected with home-life, cannot be solved by one-half of humanity alone. A striking note of warning, as "an ill omen to the nation," was sounded regarding the increase of the "butterfly" type of woman who lives only to spend.

An interesting discussion ensued on non-pharmaceutical topics, and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to Miss Burstall and to the Pharmaceutical Society for use of their premises. The company afterwards adjourned to the examination-hall for social intercourse and refreshments.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held in the Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, on Wednesday, November 9, at 7.30 P.M. The subject for the evening was a lecture on

"SERA VACCINES AND ANTITOXINS,"

by Professor R. B. Wild, M.B., M.Sc., M.R.C.P., and Mr. Geo. S. Woolley presided. There was a large attendance. The Professor stated that in no department of medicine has there taken place during the last few years a greater development in therapeutical methods than in the class of infective diseases in the attempt to find curative methods of treatment for these. With the exception of quinine in malaria and mercury in syphilis, drugs are of little use in acute diseases of an infective nature, hence the employment of sera and vaccines for their treatment. These, therefore, in no way supersede drugs, but offer a possible means of treating diseases hitherto untreatable directly. Infective diseases are caused by a living organism which is actually transferred to the patient, and can only be acquired from another case directly or indirectly. This organism may be vegetable or animal in its nature, although in some diseases, such as measles and smallpox, research has hitherto failed to discover it. The symptoms of the disease are due not to the organism directly, but to the presence of chemical substances of an extremely poisonous nature called toxins, which they secrete. These substances, which are complex in character, probably belong to the ferment class of proteids, and act as poisons to the living cells of the body. Similar, though somewhat less deadly, are the ricin of castor-oil seeds, the abrin of jesity, and the venom of snakes, known as the toxalbumins. When a snake bites it gives a hypodermic injection of toxin-venom, which causes death by poisoning the brain and heart, but if very minute doses are injected in gradually increasing quantities the animal will stand four to five times the fatal dose. It has been rendered immune, and its blood, if injected into another animal which has been bitten, also confers immunity, so that the second animal does not die. The lecturer described the various kinds of immunity, natural and acquired, active and passive, and defined it as the power of dealing with poisonous toxins so as to render them harmless. He then dealt very fully with phagocytosis, and explained Ehrlich's side chain theory as factors in the production of immunity, so as to make intelligible this admittedly difficult subject. There are, he said, very few means of treating infectious diseases. In measles typhus, scarlet fever, and many others the disease has to run its course, and the doctor has to guide the patient through it until he acquires active immunity and the disease comes to an end or the microbes triumph and the patient dies. The fever or illness of infective disease represents the struggle between the living cells of the body and the poison, and in the course of the

disease the physician can intervene in three ways. He may injure the microbes by administering antiseptic drugs and bactericidal or anti-microbial serums—*e.g.*, plague antiserum; or he may stimulate the body to produce substances which injure the microbes by administering vaccines, which, when given—*e.g.*, in smallpox and hydrophobia—increase the active immunity of the body; or, lastly, he may have ready at hand some part of an animal already made immune with vaccines which will neutralise the toxin but without affecting the organisms themselves. Such are the antitoxic serums—*e.g.*, anti-diphtheritic serum—which act therefore as antidotes to the toxin of the organisms. Dr. Wild described the chief vaccines and sera in use and their method of production, and, referring to their chemical nature, said the doctor of the twenty-first century may be able to treat his patients with definite pure chemical compounds in place of the dead bodies of bacteria and their products or the tissues of infected animals.

After the lecture questions were asked on different points, to which the lecturer replied in a racy and interesting manner. The following spoke: Messrs. G. S. Woolley, J. Rymer Young, J. H. Franklin, H. Garnett, G. Pinchbeck, and J. C. Ghosh, who gave interesting details of the working of these methods of treatment in actual practice in India.

The Secretary proposed for membership Messrs. W. R. Pattinson, B.Sc., E. Cohen, and W. J. Talintyre, and read communications from the Croydon Association on the relation of local Associations to the parent Society. He also drew the attention of members to two communications from the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the Shops (No. 2) Bill and on "Pharmaceutical Training."

Festivities.

Happy Sangers.

THE representative staff of Messrs. Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., were the guests of Mr. Ernest Sanger at his house to dinner on November 11. On the following day the usual quarterly meeting of representatives took place at 258 Euston Road.

A "Wellcome" Dance.

THERE was a goodly muster, despite the inclement weather, at the first dance of the season held by the staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., on November 12, when about one hundred and fifty persons were present. The general manager, Mr. Pearson, made a genial M.C., while other prominent members of the London and Dartford staffs contributed to the social character of the evening. The enjoyable festivities terminated at 11.30.

Whist-drive.

THE opening social event of the season in connection with the Bradford Chemists' Association took place on November 15 at Bonnet's Café, Darley Street, when an enjoyable whist-drive was held. There were nearly eighty members and friends present. Mr. Marmaduke Firth (the President) officiated as M.C., and the winners were declared as follows: Ladies: First (gold bangle), Mrs. Walker; consolation (tea-strainer), Mrs. Brooksbank; sealed handicap (brass plant-pot), Miss Silson. Gentlemen: First (clock), Mr. F. Mansfield; consolation (ash-tray), Mr. E. Wharton; sealed handicap (letter-rack), Mr. Lumb. During an interval refreshments were served.

Salford Pharmacists' Association.

THE second annual dinner took place on November 16. Mr. E. H. Simmons (President) occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Reynolds (British Drug Houses), Mr. W. P. Orrell, Mr. Oldfield and Mr. Pattinson (Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.), Mr. Blackburn (Mottershead's), Mr. Hughes (Manchester Pharmaceutical Association), Mr. J. C. Kidd, Mr. Percy Knott (Bolton), Mr. Chas. Harrison, Mr. H. Woodruff, and members of the Salford Association. In a little speech after dinner, the Chairman explained that they did not pose as a scientific society. Their object was to make life a little better among themselves, and get a little bit more out of the trade they did; and it was surprising how meeting together had smoothed away little difficulties. Although they dealt with pharmaceutical politics at their monthly meetings, they could easily leave them alone once a year, because the committee wished the members to go away with the feeling that the trade would rather miss their best customer than miss the annual Salford dinner. There had been a suggestion

that they in Salford were "kicking over the traces" in having a meeting of their own. The presence of so many members was an answer to it that night. (Applause.) The only toast was that of "The King," and it was followed by a musical programme. Mr. Max Matz gave pianoforte solos, Mr. J. H. Franklin and Mr. A. G. Dalgleish rendered several songs, and Mr. R. Kauffman gave recitations. The humorous element was supplied by Mr. W. P. Wentley.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual reunion of the above Association, which takes the form of a smoking-concert, was held at the Restaurant Frascati, London, W., on November 10. The reunion, under the genial chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Umney, was a striking success, the varied programme, which included items from lively to sedate, meeting with general approval. The company, numbering between 200 and 300, included a notable admixture of wholesalers. Messrs. A. R. Arrow-smith (Apollinaris Co., Ltd.), F. W. Crossley-Holland (Menley & James, Ltd.), H. Hickey (Parke, Davis & Co.), C. Martin (S. Maw, Son & Sons), C. E. Present (Sangers), G. J. Rickford (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), A. Shillcock, and E. Warrick were at the heads of the side-tables, and this arrangement was particularly conducive to the marked social character of the evening. Among others present we noted Mr. H. Raithby Proctor (President of the Western Chemists' Association), Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. E. White, Mr. H. Grange (President, C.A.A.), and Messrs. R. R. Bennett, W. S. Boyack (Squire & Sons), R. H. Brittain (Dion, Ltd.), C. Brooks, R. Cassie, Alan Francis (British Drug Houses, Ltd.), W. S. Gill and R. W. Rice (W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd.), A. Kirkland (London College), E. Latreille, F. L. K. Loxley, C. A. Noble, J. Royle, Jun. (Ingram & Royle, Ltd.), J. C. Shenhstone, A. B. Taafs (R. J. Reuter), E. Thompson, F. Tidy (Camwal), G. A. Tocher, and G. S. V. Wills (Westminster College). The artistes all obtained cordial receptions, encores being the general order of the evening. The more serious songs, contributed by Miss Gertrude Snow and Mr. Harry Barratt, were equally applauded with the more popular and exceedingly humorous items provided by Mr. Frank Hook, Mr. Fred Wildon, Mr. Harry Hall, and Mr. Fred Wilson. The clever lightning crayon-sketches of Mr. Walter Rowley were a great "hit," and Mr. Ernest Sewell's sleight-of-hand experiments were as mystifying as ever, while his living marionettes were well received. Miss Marie Schulz is always a favourite with the pharmaceutical fraternity, and the numerous encores she was called upon to give testified to her increasing popularity. Mr. Walter C. Morrice amply fulfilled his duties as accompanist. After the interval the Chairman made an eloquent appeal for support of the C.A.A., and Mr. Grange (President, C.A.A.), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Umney, referred to the Chairman's connection with the Association in the past, and said his presence there to-night augured well for the future. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was also accorded to Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith for his excellent arrangements in connection with the evening's entertainment.

Western Pharmacists' Association.

THE twenty-first annual dinner of the above Association was held in the York Room, Restaurant Frascati, London, W., on November 16. At the head-table were Mr. H. Raithby Proctor (in the chair), who was supported by Mr. J. E. Harrington (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Dr. J. MacDonald Brown, Dr. A. Wylie, Dr. Bell, Dr. W. H. Martindale, Messrs. F. F. de Morgan, W. J. I. Philp, J. D. Marshall, E. White, J. C. Umney, E. T. Neathercoat, F. A. Rogers, C. B. Allen, R. Bremridge, Alan Francis, and Burton Middleton. Messrs. J. T. Barratt, A. R. Melhuish, W. Browne, C. T. Allen, and C. A. Noble presided at the spur-tables. There were also present, among the 120 members and guests, Messrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, R. R. Bennett, A. B. Britton, C. Brooks, H. T. Butler, J. Cofman, L. Cooper, R. D. Dixon, E. C. Evans, H. B. Everson, H. Grange, Harry Hickey, A. Latreille, F. L. K. Loxley, C. W. Martin, A. S. Porter, C. S. Present, A. E. Rickford, J. Royle, P. O. Royle, A. Shillcock, N. H. Schollar, F. W. Warrick, R. Warrick, T. R. Williams, and W. J. U. Woolcock. After an excellent repast had been served, the Chairman intimated apologies. The Thames Valley Association telegraphed their greetings and best wishes, and it was also announced that Mr. W. F. Gulliver, who should have given one of the toasts, was prevented from being present by a sudden family bereavement. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. W. Brown gave that of "The Pharmaceutical Society" in eulogistic terms.

Mr. J. F. Harrington, President of the Society, replied, and after remarking upon the pleasant way in which the toast is usually introduced at functions of this kind, referred to the speech by a Yorkshire chemist (Mr. Armitage of Leeds), who had utilised the toast as an occasion to utter a regular tirade of fault-findings against the Society (*C. & D.*, November 12, p. 732). Mr. Harrington considered that

action ill-advised and very childish, for if the Society is belittled, the Council is belittled—a procedure which can do no good to anybody, and which must injure chemists themselves. No one could expect unanimity in pharmaceutical politics, but one could expect some loyalty and some notion as regards "playing the game." The President then referred to the Western Pharmacists' Association as one of the staunchest supporters of the Society. The Association had recently supplied a new member of the Council in the person of Mr. F. A. Rogers, but London is still poorly represented on the Council, and he considered that there ought to be at least two more London members, unless they wished work to be largely controlled by the officials, which he thought would be a great pity.

The President then claimed that the Society helps in higher scientific work, as well as in politics. He referred especially to the work of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy now co-operating with the General Medical Council in the revision of the British Pharmacopœia. Six of the most active members of the committee are members of this Association—Mr. Walter Hills, Professor Greenish, Mr. F. C. J. Bird, Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. J. C. Umney, and Mr. E. White. Objections had been made as to the position occupied by the pharmacist in Pharmacopœia revision, and the differences as compared with other countries; but it must not be forgotten that the publication of the British Pharmacopœia is by statute vested in the General Medical Council, and until there is an alteration in law no modification is possible. In a recent letter to the "Pharmaceutical Journal," Mr. John C. Umney said, "It is better to co-operate perhaps without full recognition in making the work acceptable alike to practising and retail pharmacists rather than have a work including inadvisable and perhaps untenable standards which might lead to endless friction in our daily calling." The President strongly believed that after the publication of the Pharmacopœia now in hand diplomatic negotiations opened between the General Medical Council of the Pharmaceutical Society could result in the publication of the Pharmacopœia under joint control, with a sharing of profit and the production of a work that would be acceptable to the physician, to the retail pharmacist, to the wholesale druggist and the manufacturer for use as a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. In the meantime the Pharmaceutical Council intends to use its best endeavours, and believes that it has nominated those best able to ensure the result that the forthcoming British Pharmacopœia shall be, as regards its chemistry, pharmacy, and materia medica, a credit to the whole body and to those members who have been engaged upon it.

The meeting was reminded that the Pharmaceutical Council had considered the Shops (No. 2) Bill, and a deputation had been appointed to wait upon Mr. Winston Churchill in regard to it. In his own opinion he believed that the chemists should be outside the Act, as it would interfere with the good comradeship in pharmacy between the employers and employed. Pharmacists are semi-professional, and a good deal of give and take as regards hours is necessary. The School of Pharmacy and Benevolent Fund were other subjects discussed upon.

The toast of the "Medical Profession" was given by the Chairman, and Dr. Andrew Wylie responded. Dr. J. Macdonald Brown was in humorous vein in toasting "The Western Pharmacists' Association," having his audience in an almost continuous state of merriment. The Chairman, in replying, referred to this dinner as the celebration of the Association's twenty-first birthday. "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. C. B. Allen, completed the toast-list.

The programme of music during the evening was highly entertaining. The artistes were Miss Happy Carton, Mr. Fred Lytton, Mr. Arthur Melrose, Mr. Willie Rouse, and Mr. Henry Hull.

Municipal Honours.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Aldermen of their respective Town Councils:

Mr. Geo. Fenn, chemist and druggist, Tacket Street, Ipswich (re-elected).

Mr. W. G. Cross, Ph.C., Mardol, Shrewsbury, has been re-elected an Alderman.

Mr. C. J. Wain, chemist and druggist, 17 Red Lion Square, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Mr. J. C. Coles, chemist and druggist, High Street, Chippenham (re-elected).

Other municipal appointments include the following:

Mr. J. H. Collins, chemist and druggist, the retiring Mayor of Mansfield, has been appointed Deputy Mayor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry M. Lloyd, chemist, Merthyr, has been re-elected Chairman of the Health Committee of the Merthyr Corporation.

Mr. W. R. King, manufacturing chemist, the retiring Mayor of Southend-on-Sea, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor and Alderman.

Mr. E. J. Hunt, who for the second time is Mayor of Wednesbury, is a member of the firm of Wm. Hunt & Sons, chemical-manufacturers, Wednesbury.

Councillor L. B. Rowland, chemist and druggist, High Street, Wrexham, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee of the Wrexham Town Council.

Major Chas. E. Dyson, the new Mayor of Flint, is the manager of the Flint works of the United Alkali Co., Ltd. He is a local Territorial officer, and was Mayor in 1904 and 1905.

We now give a portrait of Mr. Edward James Bishop, chemist and druggist, the new Mayor of Folkestone. It is from a photograph taken since Mr. Bishop assumed office. Particulars of his pharmaceutical career were given in the C. & D. last week.

Mr. G. E. Bridge, pharmacist, Old Christchurch Road, Bourne-mouth, the retiring Mayor is to have conferred upon him the honorary freedom of the borough.

Mr. G. Turton Green, chemist and druggist, Market Place, Henley-on-Thames, headed the poll for the North Ward at the local municipal election. Mr. Green has been appointed Chairman of the Drainage Committee.

Alderman L. Mainprize has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of Bridlington. Both he and the Mayor, Alderman J. V. Mainprize, chemist and druggist, have been elected members of the Borough Education Committee.

Councillor William Wise, F.L.S., chemist and druggist, who is the new Mayor of Launceston, was born in 1843. He was apprenticed to Mr. C. Wakeham, of Helston, in 1861, and passed the Qualifying examination in February 1869. He commenced business in 1870 in partnership with the late Alderman Ching as Ching & Wise, and on the death of the Alderman in 1883 he succeeded to the business. Mr. Wise is intimately acquainted with the municipal life of the borough, having previously held the offices of guardian, auditor, etc. He has been a member of the Town Council for ten years, and has acted as Secretary of the Cottage Garden Society for twenty-seven years. Councillor Wise is an ardent field botanist, and contributed largely to the "Flora of Cornwall." The Launceston Museum, of which he is

Curator, contains an interesting collection of botanical specimens collected by him in Devon and Cornwall, and his lectures on photomicroscopy and botany have been greatly appreciated by the local Society. As a Volunteer, Mr. Wise has given unstinted service to the cause, and is the recipient of the long-service medal. He is also a marksman of no mean merit, as his records at Wimbledon and Bisley testify. Judging by the eulogies bestowed on Councillor Wise at his election, the choice is an exceedingly popular one. He is a Conservative and a staunch Churchman, taking a generous and practical interest in religious and philanthropic work. We may add that Councillor Wise has been a subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST since January 1, 1870 (the day he commenced business), and believes he has read every number from the commencement.



MR. E. J. BISHOP.



COUNCILLOR W. WISE.

Advertising Ideas.

Topical and Type-ical.

As advertising nowadays is nothing if not topical, it is not surprising to find the great political issues of Tariff Reform and Free Trade bulking largely in the advertising pages of our daily papers; but it is in local advertising that political adaptations are mostly employed. Cards, handbills, and even posters will be fairly prevalent in various parts of the country during the coming strenuous campaign, the figures of prominent politicians being diverted to direct public attention to the wares of some enterprising and ingenious brother craftsman. A poster (or large-sized handbill), measuring 15 in. by 10 in., was issued by Mr. Walter Smith, pharmacist, of West Kirby, at the last election in January, which must have proved effective as a business-bringer. It is illustrated with six clever silhouettes of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Birrell, facing one another. The "copy" is in three sections between the silhouetted statesmen. The first (or Asquith-Balfour section) deals with divided opinions on the "Famous Budget," and undivided opinion on the necessity of serious attention being given to "the health of the children." This leads up to the Lloyd George-Churchill arguments "During the Election" and an enumeration of the value of infants' foods, malt preparations, cod-liver oil emulsions, and hygienic feeding-bottles for making "flesh, bone, muscle, starchy limbs, and ruddy cheeks" for the future nation. Then the son of the author of Tariff Reform and the Secretary for Ireland are apparently agreed that

ALL VOTERS

will keep cosy and sleep well who buy

SMITH'S

Indianrubber Hot-water Bottles.

From 3s. 6d. upwards,

or Stoneware Hot-water Jars,

From 1s. 6d. upwards.

The copyright in the bill is registered, and the design is undoubtedly striking. Looked at, however, from a strictly professional point of view, it is slightly overweighted. It is a compression of three good ideas in one advertisement, and therefore wasteful. Good ideas are too scarce to waste, and Mr. Smith would have had a more effective display if he had made three bills of his material instead of one. Type is a great feature in effective advertisement, and one that is very often overlooked even by experienced advertisers. A plain "clean-faced" type, not too crowded, and *all of the same kind*, is the best. Some jobbing printers even now seem to delight in crowding five or six different kinds of type into one small advertisement. This irritates the ordinary person, and offends one's sense of symmetry; so watch your type always.

Returning to "politics in advertising," we note an ingenious postcard used by Mr. M. W. Tweddell, of Jarro. The front is an excellent reproduction in half-tones of Mr. Tweddell's portrait with the wording below:

SUPPORT THE
BEST MAN.

[over

It is in the seductive "over" that the art lies. There one reads:

THE BEST MAN

for

PURE DRUGS,
COD LIVER OIL,
CORRECTIVE POWDERS—

and a host of other things is Mr. W. Tweddell. This is distinctly neat, smart, and indicative of a keen sense of ability to take advantage of the matter of the moment.

For the Medicated Wine Business.

Mr. James Mavor, chemist, Crewe, uses wrapping-paper, upon which the following wording is printed in good bold type in the centre:

A DROP O' GOOD WINE.

Invalids get the best of wine—they get the best of everything—and I have some right good wine at the West Street Shop.

PORT—Tarragona.

Quart 1/2.

Better quality, pint at 1/1, 1/7, 2/1.

SHERRY.—Same price in pints.

CLARET.—Pint 1/1.

" St. Julien.—1 pint 1/1.

" " " Pint 1/7.

BRITISH WINES.—Ginger, Coltsfoot, Raspberry.—Pint 1/1.

LIEBIG'S MEAT and MALT—

1/6 and 2/6. I bought too many and had to reduce the price.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS.—

2/3 and 3/6.

HALL'S COCA WINE.—1/9 and 2/-

QUININE.—1 pint 8d., pint 1/1.

KEYSTONE BURGUNDY.—A grand tonic for Anæmia. 1/3 and 2/3 in flagons.

AUSTRALIAN BURGUNDY.—

1/4 flagon.

CHAMPAGNE.—

2/3 1 bottle, 4/- bottle best. 1/8 " 2/6 "

All own bottles taken back. Pints 1d., Quarts 2d., Burgundy Flagons 3d. allowed on them.

Prescription Problem.

THE prescription which appeared in the "Coloured Supplement" of our issue of November 5 has raised the important question of the interpretation of an obscure prescription. The transcription which many postcards gave correctly is a comparatively simple matter, but what is more interesting are the suggestions for dispensing the script according to the doctor's intentions. We are not aware that santonin is ever used as an external remedy, which makes it probable that the medical man wrote the word "ungt." unintentionally, as well as the ounce sign. The pharmacist who first received the prescription was told that the powders were for a child, and he found no difficulty in interpreting the prescription as: "Hyd. subchlor. et santonini aa gr. j, ft pulv." A number of competitors made the ingenious suggestion that the second ingredient is lanoline, and others transcribed the word "mitte" as suet. Another probability which occurred to other pharmacists is that the doctor intended to order an ointment at the same time, and the lapse was supplied in two or three cases by reading "ft" as "Hg." This did not explain the large amount of calomel and santonin ordered in the prescription. It was thought possible by some that the powders were to be mixed with a mucilaginous liquid for an enema, but even then the overdose is not explained. "Veterinary purposes" is another suggestion. In these circumstances we have decided to award two sets of prizes: (1) To the first three correct transcriptions received, and (2) to the first three proper interpretations of the prescriber's intentions.

Correct Transcriptions.

Mr. H. KEMP, 18 Elm Grove, Cricklewood, N.
Mr. G. V. PERKINS, 35 Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Mr. W. M. NICOL, 36 Howe Street, Edinburgh.

Proper Interpretations.

Mr. G. G. WATT, 42 Valley Road, Streatham, S.W.
Mr. A. E. SILVERTHORN, 1 Broadway, Cliftonville, Margate.

Mr. J. BROWETT, 19 High Street, Stamford.

To each of the above successful competitors we are sending copies of "The Chemist's Medical Dictionary."

Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 17.

A RATHER better tone has prevailed in the markets this week, the feature being a well-sustained demand for heavy chemicals at generally steady prices. Bleaching-powder continues excessively scarce on the spot, and makers have advanced prices. Ammonia sulphate and copper sulphate are the turn easier. In fine chemicals a further small advance is announced in bromides by British German and American makers. Strychnine is in fair demand at full rates. Tartaric acid is firmer for foreign, with a good business for 1911 delivery. Cream of tartar has advanced another 1s. Hydrobromic acid is also dearer. Among crude drugs, ipecacuanha has had a sharp advance due to the low stocks. Ergot is also dearer and still scarce, with an almost entire absence of offers for shipment from Spain or Russia. Cinchona at auction was unchanged. Menthol is firm, and any improvement in export demand would initiate a further advance. Castor oil is dearer; cod-liver oil has an easy undertone. Bergamot oil is firm and scarce. Saffron is very firm. The following are the principal changes:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bleaching powder	Castor oil	Ammonia sulphate	Buchu
Bromides	Mace	Anise (Russ.)	Camphor
Cloves	Menthol	Benzols	(Jap. Ref.)
Cream of tartar	Tartaric acid	Copper sulphate	Myrrh (Somali)
Hydrobromic acid	Turmeric	Turpentine	Senna (Tinn.)
Ipecacuanha			Shellac
Opium			
Rubber			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is firmer at \$4.60 per lb. for druggists. Bromides have been advanced 4c. Refined camphor has declined to 42c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins is steadier at \$2.20 per lb. Cascara sagrada has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Hydrastis (Golden Seal) is dearer at \$2.30. Grindelia robusta is also 10c. dearer. Jalap is easy at 40c. per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha has advanced by 30c. per lb.

Manchester Chemical-market.

November 15.

The market for heavy chemicals continues steady. Bleaching-powder is still very scarce, and stocks reported practically cleared. Prices are firm, both for prompt and forward delivery. Caustic soda in fair request, but buyers only cover immediate requirements, in view of the reduction at the opening of 1911: White, 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 2s. 6d.; 70 to 72 per cent., 9l. 7s. 6d.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 7s. 6d. to 8l. 10s. per ton at makers' works, contract account. Bicarbonate of soda steady: ordinary, 4l. 7s. 6d.; industrial, 3l. 17s. 6d.; and tinted, 3l. 7s. 6d. per ton on rails at works. Soda-crystals and saltcake unchanged. Epsom salt, 60s. per ton in bags, and 65s. to 80s. per ton in casks and barrels on export account. Potashes still in limited supply, and business restricted in consequence. Montreal, 38s. to 40s., and Canadian, 33s. 6d. to 35s. Chlorate of potash in request and the turn dearer. Bichromate steady. Sulphate of potash in good inquiry at 10l. per ton. Roll sulphur higher at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per ton in 3-cwt. barrels. Carbonate of magnesia firm at 37l. 10s. per ton. There is a good demand for sulphate of copper at 20l. to 20l. 5s. per ton best brands Manchester. Second-hand parcels are reported

practically cleared. Cream of tartar and acids move freely at the advance. Lead, tin, and zinc salts tend upwards. Coal-tar products remain steady. Sulphate of ammonia is, however, rather lower at 12l. 15s. to 12l. 16s. 3d. per ton on rails-Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to take a normal course, with a somewhat heavier demand than the average on both home and export account. The tone of the market is firm, and prices are well maintained.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—In this branch the outstanding feature is the continued good demand for bleaching-powder, and consequent added firmness. Owing to scarcity through want of stocks, orders are being executed practically in rotation, and values are therefore more or less nominal. A good demand is also being experienced for ammonia alkali, caustic soda, soda-crystals, and saltcake.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has taken a somewhat quieter turn, and is a shade easier, with nearest figures as follows: Beckton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, 12l. 10s. net cash; London terms, 12l. 7s. 6d. net cash; Leith, 13l. 2s. 6d.; Hull, 13l.; and Liverpool, 13l. 2s. 6d. For forward, makers hold to prompt figures, but buyers are disinclined to do much.

BENZOLS are quieter and easier. At the same time a fair amount of business has been passing, and the general demand is good. Present naked prices: London, 90 per cent., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 50 per cent., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; North, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. respectively.

STRONTIUM-PRODUCTS continue in fair request at unaltered rates. Precipitated carbonate of strontia, 90 to 95 per cent., 11l. to 12l. 10s. per ton; mineral carbonate of strontia lump, 87 to 91 per cent., 14l.; and smalls, 80 to 85 per cent., 12l. per ton; hydrate of strontia crystals in casks, 9l. to 9l. 15s. per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are in good average demand for both home and export, at unchanged figures. Sulphate, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton; chloride, 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton; and carbonate, 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Fair sales have taken place, and as much as m.79 per 100 kilos. is said to have been paid for good two-year-old.

ERGOT.—The demand continues despite the considerable rise in prices, m.4.20 having been paid for Spanish afloat, net cash. In Russian there is an absence of supplies both for spot and forward, and buying operations are confined to Spanish. From Spain m.4.50 is quoted; however, cheaper purchases can still be made, owing to former purchases by second-hands, say about m.4.30 net cash. As the demand continues good, the advance is not likely to have reached its limit.

JALAP is quoted at from m.400 to m.450 per 100 kilos., and these prices are likely to continue. It is rumoured that only small stocks are still obtainable of the last crops, and recent arrivals have been small.

KOLA.—Some further small lots which were placed on the market were immediately bought at m.70 per 100 kilos. for sound. Quarters were sold at m.72.50, and halves at m.65.

TARTARIC ACID.—The demand continues good, and spot (Hamburg) is selling at m.2.05 per kilo. For delivery m.2 is quoted.

VERMILION.—Compared with quotations of m.750 in the middle of October, the associated makers have reduced the price to m.550 per 100 kilos. as the result of the fall in quick-silver.

London Markets.

ACID, HYDROBROMIC, is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. dearer, B.P. dil. offering at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Very firm, with a fair amount of business for next year's delivery. The English makers' price remains at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., foreign being quoted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot and 1s. forward.

ANISEED is rather easier, with business in new crop Russian at 23s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Spanish is quoted at 35s. per cwt.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—Extreme scarcity prevails at the principal centres, and makers are said to be exceedingly busy as the result of a phenomenal demand. On Wednesday the makers announced an advance to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton free on rails London.

BROMIDES.—A further fractional advance was announced by the English and German makers on Tuesday, the potassium being 1*d.*, sodium 1½*d.*, and ammonium 1½*d.* per lb. dearer, the quotation for 1-cwt. lots being as follows: Potassium 1*s.* 0½*d.*, sodium 1*s.* 3*d.*, and ammonium 1*s.* 4½*d.* per lb. net cash. Smaller quantities are quoted ½*d.* per lb. more than the foregoing. These prices are for prompt delivery, no forward contracts being made. The German Convention prices for minimum lots are the same as the English. In second-hands there are sellers of a limited quantity of potassium at 1*s.*, at which sales have been made. In certain well-informed quarters this advance was expected, inasmuch as for several months past the makers were selling for prompt delivery only.

CANARY-SEED is slow of sale, but firmly held at 43*s.* per quarter for ordinary Morocco, 48*s.* for good, and 45*s.* for Turkish.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 25*s.* per cwt. for fair quality new crop Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES.—Reports from Belgium in one quarter intimate an advance of 10*f.* per 100 kilos., and stating that supplies are now scarcer; on the spot first pickings offer at 97*s.* 6*d.* down to 65*s.* for old.

CINCHONA.—At the London auction on Tuesday two catalogues only were brought forward, amounting to 448 packages, and practically all sold, the unit being unaltered at 7½*d.* per lb. Of Java bark 273 bales offered and 250 sold, including Ledgeriana stem chips at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*, branch 2¾*d.* to 3*d.*, and twigs 1½*d.*; hybrid branch, 2¾*d.* Of West African, 165 bales offered and sold at 3½*d.* for unsightly red quill, and at from 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* for broken quill and chips, being cheaper.

CLOVES.—At auction twenty-two cases fair bright Penang were bought in at 1*s.* 8*d.* and at 1*s.* 3*d.* for mixed; 100 bales Zanzibar were also bought in. The arrival and delivery markets have been much quieter and, on the week, show little alteration, the business including January-March delivery at 7¾*d.* and March-May at 7½*d.*; for arrival January-March shipment has been sold at 7¾*d.* c.i.f. d/w, and sellers.

COPPER SULPHATE is the turn easier for ordinary Liverpool brands, which offer at 19*l.* 10*s.* for prompt and 20*l.* 5*s.* for spring delivery.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for wormy Morocco, and 18*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* for sound old crop, according to quality; new crop is offering at 17*s.*, but the quality is poor.

CREAM OF TARTAR has been marked up a further 1*s.* per cwt. this week, the quotation for 99 to 100 per cent. being 102*s.*, 98 per cent. 101*s.*, and 95 per cent. 100*s.* per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet at 35*s.* per cwt. for good Morocco, and 40*s.* for Malta.

ERGOT.—Privately, supplies continue excessively scarce, with no definite offers of Russian or Spanish for shipment. Small lots on the spot have changed hands at 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, but nothing is now obtainable under 2*s.* 6*d.*. Three lots Spanish (seven bags in all) were bought in at auction, various bids being refused.

FENUGREEK-SEED is unchanged at 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per cwt. for weathered Morocco, and 11*s.* for good bright

LINSEED is steady at 76*s.* per quarter for fair Dutch on the spot.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Finest brands are obtainable on the spot at 16*s.* per lb.

OIL, CASTOR.—Dearer. Hull make of pharmaceutical quality is quoted 35*l.* 10*s.* per ton in barrels for January delivery, and 33*l.* for firsts, delivered free on wharf London. Finest French medicinal, in cases, is offered at 44*s.* spot.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The demand is quiet, and prices unchanged at from 102*s.* 6*d.* to 105*s.* per barrel c.i.f., the latter for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil; spot lots sell in retail at from 108*s.* per barrel upwards. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 14 that the market is

unaltered and very quiet, to-day's quotation for finest non-congealing Lofoten being 106*s.* 6*d.* per barrel c.i.f. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 10,000 barrels, against 14,600 barrels at the same date of 1909.

OIL, LAVENDER.—English continues to advance, several asking 30*s.*, and in one instance 35*s.* is quoted.

OIL, LEMONGRASS, is somewhat scarce on the spot at 3¾*d.* per oz., and to arrive the easier rate of 3½*d.* c.i.f. is quoted.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Private advices from New York take a firmer view of the situation, in sympathy with holders in the West. On the spot prices remain unaltered, several good brands of Wayne County oil offering at 9*s.* 3*d.*. H.G.H. is quoted 12*s.* 6*d.* London terms, Todd's crystal white 10*s.* 6*d.* net, and Japanese dementholised at 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. spot. English is again dearer, up to 35*s.* per lb. being quoted. In the drug auction 15 cases worked Kobayashi dementholised Japanese oil sold without reserve at from 5*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.* per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE, has been in easier tendency most of the week, but closes a trifle firmer at 55*s.* 9*d.* for American on the spot.

OPIMUM.—Cables have been received from Smyrna to-day asking advance of 9*d.* per lb., the closing quotation for 11½ per cent. being 13*s.* per lb. c.i.f., and slightly less has been refused. On the spot fair Turkey druggists' is quoted 13*s.* 6*d.*, but sellers are not anxious to realise at the moment.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on November 5 that, in view of the reserved attitude shown by consumers, it was thought the week would pass without business, but at the last moment large American buyers came forward, and after bidding in vain, p. 115 for "extra" Karahissar and p. 117, or 13*s.* 1*d.* per lb. e.i.f. for "extrissima." At the latter price fifty-five cases were bought, and another American buyer subsequently purchased five cases, after which the holders retired. If, as is thought, American agents have an order for 200 cases in their portfolio, then a further advance may be expected. The arrivals amount to 3,797 cases against 1,660 cases last year.

PIMENTO.—Fair quality is offered at 2½*d.* per lb. Nothing was offered at auction.

POTASH PERMANGANATE remains firm and very scarce on spot, at from 39*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt. for small crystals.

QUICKSILVER remains an unsettled market, second-hands offering at from 7*l.* 11*s.* to 7*l.* 12*s.* and first-hands 8*l.* per bottle.

QUININE.—At the auction of quinine held in Amsterdam on November 11, the equivalent of 50,000 oz. was offered and sold at an average price of fl. 10.25½ per kilo., against fl. 10.22½ paid at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on November 25. Prices continue unaltered at 7½*d.* for German sulphate from makers, 6¾*d.* from second hands, 6¾*d.* for Amsterdam, and 6¼*d.* for Java.

RUBBER.—Interest has centred in the auctions, when about 270 tons plantation met with a good demand at an advance of 6*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. on previous sale prices. Privately hard fine Para closed 5*s.* 3*d.* spot. The tone has been quiet throughout owing to reserved sellers.

SAFFRON.—We confirm last week's remarks in regard to the shortage. New crop is nominal at 40*s.* per lb., with an advancing tendency.

SHELLAC.—After showing an easier market at the beginning of the week, prices close firmer on the basis of 84*s.* to 85*s.* for fair TN orange. Futures are also firmer, the sales including December at 84*s.* to 85*s.*, and March 88*s.* 6*d.*

Soy sells on the spot at from 1*s.* 3½*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per gal. for Wochan, and at from 1*s.* 2¾*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* for other brands; to arrive, prices are firmer.

SPERMACETIL.—English refined is quoted 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. ex warehouse.

STRYCHNINE.—There is a fair demand, practically all from makers' hands, and the full official rates are being obtained. B.P. crystals are quoted at from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*, and hydrochloride B.P. at from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per oz. net as to quantity.

TONKA BEANS.—To arrive, Angostura are offered at 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for May-June 1911 shipment.

TURMERIC.—Privately, rates are firmer, sales of Bengal finger having been made up to 20s. per cwt., and for Cochin split bulbs 15s. has been paid for 20-bag lots. Madras finger is firm at 24s. for good, which has been paid. In the drug auction 20 bags fair Madras finger sold at 24s.

WOOD OIL.—Hankow is steady with sellers at 33s. spot, and for January-March shipment 33s. c.i.f. is also quoted.

London Drug-auctions.

It was difficult to effect business at the drug-auction to-day, the bulk of the large offerings passing the hammer unsold. Cape aloes brought firm rates, and Curaçao in cases was steady for livery. Buchu was flat, and easier for round. Sumatra benzoin firm, Siam selling at extreme rates. Cardamoms were generally steady. Japanese refined camphor slabs and tablets were lower on forced sales. Cascara sagrada was steady, and good prices were obtained for Java ground coca-leaves. Colocynth apple sold cheaply. Dragon's blood neglected. Ergot held for advanced rates, and guaiacum, with better supplies, lacked buyers publicly. Gurjun oil sold at a low figure. Honey was of no interest. Ipecacuanha was firmly held, but buyers would not pay the advance publicly. Jalap steady. Common myrrh was lower. Rhubarb was neglected, grey Jamaica and native Jamaica sarsaparilla was steady, senna was cheaper, and beeswax was materially unaltered. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

Offered	Sold	Offered	Sold
Aconite	10 ... 0	Gurjun balsam ...	151 ... 101
Agar-agar	12 ... 0	Jalap	20 ... 10
Aloes—		Jequirity-seed	3 ... 0
Cape	24 ... 20	Kamala	1 ... 0
Curaçao (boxes) ..	24 ... 12	Kino	4 ... 0
Socotrine (kegs) ..	20 ... 0	Kola	1 ... 1
Zanzibar (cs.) ...	27 ... 0	Menthol	3 ... 3
Ambergris (tin) ...	1 ... 0	Myrrh	81 ... 30
Anised	27 ... 0	Nux vomica	435 ... 120
Annatto-seed	21 ... 0	Oil—	
Apricot-kernels ...	10 ... 0	anise, star	5 ... 0
Balsam—		cassia	5 ... 0
Peru	8 ... 0	cinnamon	23 ... 0
Tolu	10 ... 0	citronella	10 ... 0
Belladonna-root ...	2 ... 2	eucalyptus	39 ... 0
Benzoin—		lime (W.I.)	29 ... *
Palembang	1 ... 1	peppermint	15 ... 15
Siam	13 ... 10	Olbanum	55 ... 0
Sumatra	105 ... 11	Orange-peel	20 ... 8
Buchu	51 ... 4	Ox-tongues (doz.) ..	21 ... 0
Calumba	50 ... 0	Papain	6 ... 0
Camphor—		Patchouli	16 ... 0
China cr.	25 ... 0	Quillaia	100 ... 0
Jap. ref.	131 ... 121	Rhubarb (China) ..	58 ... 2
Canella alba	8 ... 0	Saffron (tins)	2 ... 0
Cannabis indica ...	16 ... 0	Salep	7 ... 0
Cardamoms & seed ..	137 ... 86	Sarsaparilla—	
Cascara sagrada ...	128 ... 28	Grey Jamaica ...	21 ... 21
Cascarilla	22 ... 0	Lima	37 ... 10
Castorum (pel.) ...	1 ... 1	Native Jam.	31 ... 8
Chinchona	18 ... 0	Scabiae	8 ... 8
Civet (horns) ...	3 ... 0	Scammonium (box) ..	1 ... 1
Coca-leaves	80 ... 64	Scopolia (Jap.) ...	10 ... 0
Cocaine hyd. (oz.) ..	100 ... 0	Seedlac	125 ... 0
Colocynth and pulp ..	6 ... 3	Senna and pods—	
Coriander	21 ... 0	Alex.	62 ... 5
Cubebs	43 ... 1	Tinnevely	1036 ... 1036
Cumin-seed	50 ... 0	Squill	20 ... 10
Cuttle-fish bone ...	58 ... 0	Stickle	176 ... 0
Dragon's blood	55 ... *1	Strophanthus	2 ... 0
Ergot	7 ... 0	Tamarinds (W.I.) ..	2 ... 0
Euphorbium	8 ... 0	Tragacanth	8 ... 8
Fennel-seed	40 ... 0	Turmeric	272 ... 20
Gamboge	17 ... 0	Turtle, dried	1 ... 0
Gentian	30 ... 0	Vermilion	5 ... 5
Guaiacum	9 ... 3	Wax (bees)—	
Gum acacia	17 ... *2	Abyssinian	83 ... 83
Honey—		Aden	18 ... 0
Chilian	20 ... 0	Australian	11 ... 0
Haiti	17 ... 0	East African ...	1 ... 0
Jamaica	97 ... 1	East Indian	111 ... 13
New Zealand ...	37 ... 1	Jamaica	28 ... 3
San Domingo ...	22 ... 10	Madagascar	7 ... 7
Ipecacuanha—		Mombasa	5 ... 0
Cartagena	3 ... 0	Morocco	5 ... *5
Minas	2 ... 2	Mozambique ...	36 ... 0
Matto Grosso ...	7 ... 2	Wax Japanese ...	50 ... 0

* Sold privately.

AGAR-AGAR.—Fair No. 1 Kobe strip was limited at 1s. 8d., and thirds at 1s. 4d. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape was firm, 20 cases Mossel Bay (20 per cent. tares) realising 34s. 6d. for good hard firsts, 34s. for fair ditto, 33s. for good seconds, and 31s. 6d. to 32s. for very drossy and dull mixed. Of Curaçao, 12 boxes of rather darkish livery sold at 52s. 6d. per cwt., and 12 boxes capey and dull mixed were bought in at 45s. A bid of 70s. is to be submitted for 10 cases good hepatic Zanzibar.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Two bales sold at 46s. per cwt., no discount gross for net, for 0.54 per cent. alkaloids.

BENZOIN.—Several arrivals of Sumatra having taken place, there was a better selection on offer. The only business done comprised seven cases fair alomdy Sumatra seconds partly old fracture at 7l. per cwt., and four cases partly broken Sumatra thirds, without reserve, at from 73s. to 83s. per cwt. The interest centred in the offering of 13 cases Siam from Bangkok, which were badly wanted, and for which there was good competition. Extreme rates were realised, the importers' valuations being obtained. Four cases sold at 27l. per cwt. for fine medium to bold free and well-flavoured almonds, and two cases loose grains and partly shivery block sold at 14l. 5s. to 14l. 10s.; for three cases good pea and bean size 19l. 10s. was refused, but the lot was sold at the valuation, the price not transpiring. A single case of common woody Palembang was taken at 38s.

BUCHU was flat, and the undertone weak. No round leaves were sold, it being possible to buy good green at 2s. 9d. to 3s. Several bids of 1s. 11d. and 2s. are to be submitted for fair round, stalky mixed; ordinary yellow mixed round (two small bags) sold at 1s. 10d. subject, small green ovals (one small bag) sold at 11d., and common at 9d. per lb. Thirteen bales of long green were limited at 1s. per lb., no bids being made.

CALUMBA is becoming scarce again; 50 bags of fair stemmy sorts were held at 30s.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—For China (25 cases) 150s. per cwt. was wanted.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Lower in auction, 75 cases Japanese 2½-lb. slabs being dispensed without reserve at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d., and 37 cases 1-oz. tablets at 1s. 6d. per lb—no discount; a further nine cases, including slabs, sold at 1s. 5½d., ¾-oz. tablets at 1s. 6d., ½-oz. 1s. 6½d., and ¼-oz. at 1s. 7d. per lb. net—no discount.

CARDAMOMS sold at generally unchanged rates as follows: Ceylon-Mysore, good bold silky, dullish, 2s. 11d.; extra bold yellowish pale, 2s. 10d. subject; bold dullish, 2s. 9d.; medium to bold palish ditto, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.; small and medium, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; tiny dull, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; seed, 2s. 2d. Bold splits 2s. 10d., medium to bold ditto 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d., and small ditto, 1s. 7d. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar were held at 1s. 10d. for small and medium brown.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to October 24 amount to 522,888 lb., against 540,348 lb. at the corresponding period of 1909. The United Kingdom has received 197,227 lb. (1909, 262,004 lb.); India, 193,897 lb. (1909, 67,694 lb.); U.S.A., 25,527 lb.; and Germany, 66,195 lb. (1909, 89,747 lb.).

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Steady, a sale of 28 bags fair 1907 crop being made at 38s. per cwt. net, and gross for net.

COCA-LEAVES.—Of thin broken Truxillo 22 bales offered, of which six had been sold privately at 11d., the remainder being bought in at 1s.; 58 bags ground Java leaf from Amsterdam sold at from 10½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., two bags going at 9d.

COCAINE.—Four 25-oz. tins of Roques' make of B.P. hydrochloride were limited at 8s. 3d. per oz., less 5 per cent., a private bid of 8s. 2d. having been refused for the lot.

COLOCYNTH.—Three cases apple realised 6d. per lb. for fair small to bold slightly broken Turkey.

CUBEBS.—Six bags genuine were obtainable at 8l. 15s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—A parcel of eight cases *Reed* was offered, of which small sales had been made privately at 10l. 10s. There was no demand for lump.

GUAIACUM.—A bid of 1s. 3d. is to be submitted for two cases fair glassy block, the limit being 1s. 5d.

GURJUN BALSAM.—A lot of 101 drums from Bangkok sold without reserve at 3*d.* per lb.

HONEY.—Slow; 55 cases of palish set Jamaica were limited at 35*s.* per cwt., a case of dark yellow set realised 30*s.*, and six casks St. Domingo were taken at 25*s.* A bid of 24*s.* is to be made for 20 casks dark brown set St. Domingo.

IPCACUANHA.—Privately a very fair business was done after the close of our last report at advancing rates, Matto Grosso having sold up to 8*s.*, with 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* asked. Johore is also said to have sold up to 8*s.* 3*d.*, and Cartagena at from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per lb. Very little has been done this week pending the auction. In auction 8*s.* was paid for two bales common cultivated Minas. Five bales Matto Grosso were firmly held at 8*s.* 6*d.*, no response being made, and two bales washed and pickings Matto Grosso sold at 8*s.* per lb.

JALAP.—Steady. Four bags of fair sold without reserve at from 1*s.* 8½*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* net for 12.86 per cent. resin (Hehner's analysis), and three bags at 1*s.* 8*d.* net for 10.07 per cent. resin (Gilbert's analysis). A lot of 13 bags offered and three sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* net for 10.07 per cent.

KOLA.—A single bag of inferior mouldy Dominican sold at 2½*d.* per lb. subject.

MENTHOL.—Privately a small business has been done at from 10*s.* 9*d.* to 11*s.* per lb. spot for Kobayashi. In the drug auction three cases Kobayashi sold without reserve at 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb., the packing being imperfect.

MYRRH.—Lower for inferior glassy small dark Somali sorts, 30 cases of which sold at from 30*s.* to 32*s.* per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—Of Calcutta 113 pockets sold at 5*s.* 9*d.* per cwt. for fair, seven bags fair Madras realised 7*s.* 6*d.*, and for good silky Cochin 9*s.* 6*d.* was wanted.

OIL, ANISE STAR.—Five cases genuine were held at 5*s.* 1*d.*, which price is also asked privately.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Fair thin Tripoli strip sold without reserve at from 3½*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb.

QUILLAIA.—For 100 bales 21*l.* 10*s.* per ton was wanted, at which sales have been made.

RHUEARB.—Quiet. The only public sale was one of two cases medium flat High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, which sold at 9½*d.*; bold flat was held at 10½*d.* Round rough High-dried was limited at 6½*d.*, and medium round Shensi with three-quarters good fracture was retired at 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was firm, 18 bales selling at 1*s.* 6*d.* for fair, and at from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* for slightly rough. Native-Jamaica was steady, eight bales selling at 9*d.* for dull red and dull yellow, and at from 10*d.* to 10½*d.* for fair red. Of Lima, 37 bales offered and 10 sold at 10*d.* for fair a little rough.

SCABLAC.—Eight bags of fair Madras sold at 60*s.* per cwt.

SCAMMONIUM.—A single box sold at 32*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

SENNA.—Easier; 1,036 bales Tinnevely were offered, the quality being inferior to last auction's offerings. The whole sold with fair competition at slightly easier rates, small green leaf realising 1½*d.* to 2*d.*, poor colour 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.*, a few bales damaged selling at 1*d.* per lb. Pods sold at 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., these also being lower. Half-leaf *Alexandrian* of poor colour was held for 3½*d.* per lb., and pods at 6*d.* per lb. It is quite possible that a very fair quantity (probably 500 to 700 bales) Tinnevely will have arrived in time for the next auction.

SQUILL.—Ten bags common sold without reserve at ¾*d.* per lb.

STICKLAC.—For 83 cases good free Siam 60*s.* was wanted.

VERMILION.—Five cases Chinese (Wingkat brand) sold at 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. subject.

WAX, BEES'.—The chief sale referred to 83 packages Abyssinian, which sold at from 6*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (mostly at the lower price) for fair block. Seven bags mostly dark Madagascar block sold at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* subject, and a bid of 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* is to be submitted for very fair Mozambique pipe. Three packages Jamaica sold at from 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* for darkish, and 13 packages Bombay realised 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Good squares were limited at 45*s.* per cwt.

London Cinchona-auctions.

The following dates are those fixed for the monthly cinchona-auctions to be held in London during 1911: January 10, February 14, March 14, April 25, May 23, June 20, July 18, August 15, September 19, October 17, November 14, and December 12.

Rosewood Oil.

The British Consul for French Guiana, in his annual report for 1909, states that the total exports of oil of rosewood in 1909 amounted to 12,497 kilos., valued at 312,400*l.*, against 7,470 kilos., valued at 186,750*l.*, in 1908, or 5,027 kilos. more. The average production is 22 lb. of oil from 1 ton of wood, the price in France being about 10*s.* per lb. There are five factories established in Cayenne for the distillation of the oil, which is shipped to France in carboys, and two more factories are in course of erection. In addition, the exports of rosewood were 265 tons in 1909, against 27 tons in 1908, the destination being Grasse, Alpes Maritimes.

French Indo-Chinese Products.

Among the exports from Indo-China during 1909 were the following, the figures in parentheses being those of 1908: Cardamoms, 278 tons (406 tons); anise oil, 50 tons (29 tons); sticklac, 285 tons (525 tons); egg-yolk, 193 tons (168 tons); gamboge, 31 tons (34 tons); benzoins, 23 tons (30 tons). The cardamoms are largely used in Chinese medicine, and the export is mainly to Hong-Kong; the best description comes from Cambodia. The anise oil is sent practically all to France, and comes from North Tonkin, in the region round Langson. Sticklac (known in London as Saigon sticklac) is found in parts of Tonkin, in North Annam, in Cambodia, and in the Laos Protectorate. The low prices realised in Europe have caused a falling-off in the export, it being hardly worth while for the natives to collect it and convey it from the districts where it is found, in many cases ten or twelve days' march from the centres where it is sold. Of the exports last year, 96 tons went to France and 85 tons to Hong-Kong, while the gamboge went to Singapore and France and the benzoins to France.

German Chemical-industry.

Discussing the present condition of the German chemical-industry, a writer in the "Chemiker Zeitung" deals with the influence of German scientific research, and the advantages of the patent law in relation thereto. Since Wallach began his investigation of essential oils and terpenes in 1884, the manufacture of perfumes in Germany has increased from 1,767 metric tons in 1890 to 2,475 metric tons in 1900 and 3,516 metric tons in 1909. The great development of the German dye-stuffs industry led to considerable extension in many other branches, especially in sulphuric and nitric acids, chlorine and tar oils. The development of the cyanide-process for the extraction of gold also led to the introduction of a new technical process of manufacturing synthetic indigo, based on the use of sodium amide in the alkali fusion phenylglycin. The recovery of ammonia as ammonia sulphate has grown rapidly in Germany. In 1890 the exports of ammonium sulphate were 1,866 tons and the imports 33,873 tons; in 1900 the figures were 2,431 and 23,105 tons respectively, while in 1909 the exports were 58,722 tons, or slightly more than the imports, 58,132 tons.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market for cottonseed oil has lately been very irregular, and has given way to some extent, although there has so far been no material relief from the great scarcity of the finer descriptions of edible oil, especially across the Atlantic, where the stock of prime yellow is still very low. This enables holders to exact fancy prices, although distant delivery is being offered at 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton discount on this side. Prospects as regards an increase in the supply of raw material are now distinctly brighter, which has had a weakening effect on market conditions on both sides of the Atlantic; but the output of the oil is not expected to increase much for some time, as crushers are looking for a further fall in the cost of cottonseed, and are therefore not anxious to operate freely while the demand for the cake is still disappointing. The growth of demand for cotton oil this year was undoubtedly partly the result of the high prices ruling for competitive commodities, such as lard, tallow, and coconut oil, and when these yield to a less extravagant level of values the retrograde movement in cotton oil will probably become more marked. There has been an increase in the exports of cotton oil from American ports lately, although these are still very small compared with the last few years, showing a deficit of about 115,000 barrels since June 30, against 1909. The market on this side for edible oil should in the near future be restored to more normal conditions with increasing seed shipments from Egypt, where the new crop is expected to yield about 50 per cent. more than last season.

Recent Wills.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, 99 Mansel Street, Swansea, chemist and druggist, who died on June 18, left estate valued at 1,329*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* gross, with net personalty 872*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

MR. WILLIAM WOTTEN ASSER, senior partner in the firm of W. W. Asser & Co., Ltd., Colonial brokers, of 29 Mincing Lane, E.C., who died on October 5, left estate valued at 577*l.* gross.

MR. JOHN NEWCOME, 71 High Street and Watergate, Grantham, pharmaceutical chemist, who died on September 10, left estate of the gross value of 9,155*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his sons, Mr. John Newcome, chemist, and Mr. Thomas Eminson Newcome, farmer, and his son-in-law, Mr. Richard Brittain, draper, all of Grantham. The testator left 50*l.* to each of his grandsons, Richard Cyril Newcome Brittain and Gerald Fredk. Newcome Brittain; 15*l.* to his porter Thomas Jackson, if still in his service; the premises 71 High Street, his warehouse in Watergate, and his stock-in-trade as a chemist and his household effects (except items left to his son Thomas) at 71 High Street to his son John; the premises 42 Watergate, and a warehouse there, about thirty-three acres of land, a cabinet, and certain furniture to his son Thomas Eminson Newcome; his house at 10 High Street, Grantham, and his household effects there to his daughter, Florence Brittain; and the residue of his property to his three children, John Newcome, Thomas Eminson Newcome, and Florence Brittain, in equal shares.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for 6*s.*) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 2, 1910.)

- "PONSERAD"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boot's Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 37 Station Street, Nottingham. 327,282.
- "IMP"; for eye-glasses (8). By E. H. Robinson & Co., 51-53 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. 326,934.
- "ELASTINE"; and device of eel: for a dental composition (11). By Karl Henning, Albrechtsstrasse 94, Klosterneuburg. 326,753/4.
- Device of C A & S on an ash-leaf: for dental apparatus and goods (11). By Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., 5-12 Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W. 327,044.
- "PLACETOR"; for medical and surgical appliances (11). By H. Glover, 5 Oakden Street, London, S.E. 327,104.
- "LAXALINE"; for a food (42). By Hooper, Struve & Co., Ltd., 55 Grosvenor Street, London, W. 323,550.
- "JOTO"; for all goods (48). By Hedley & Co. (Leytonstone), Ltd., 92 Harrow Road, Leytonstone, Essex. 326,788.
- "SULTANA"; for all goods (48). By M. Dann, 19 Craven Walk, Stamford Hill, London, N.E. 326,790.
- "Toc-Toc"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Bayley & Co., 94 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. 327,118.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 9, 1910.)

- "LYSKOLIKON"; for a veterinary preparation (2). By O. Schlegel, Markt 17, Belgern, Prussia. 326,461.
- "KUROXYL"; for veterinary medicines (2). By S. Pettifer & Sons, Crudwell Chemical Establishment, Malmesbury. 327,209.
- "LACTALBIN," "LACTALBOL," "ALBULACTA"; for all goods (3). By J. A. von Wülfig, 231 Friedrichstrasse, Berlin. 323,642/3/5.
- "HORMONADIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Fairchild Brothers & Foster, Fairchild Building, Washington. 325,591.
- "RELACTIC MILK"; for medicated milk (3). By J. S. Ashe, 21 Waterloo Road, Dublin. 326,947.
- "VIXOL"; for a catarrhal specific (3). By Vixol, Ltd., Tandem Buildings, Merton Abbey, London, S.W. 327,151.
- "TERPENZA"; for turpentine substitute (4). By Major & Co., Ltd., 447 Wincolme, Kingston-upon-Hull. 326,699.
- "ROSETTOL"; for essential oils, essences, etc. (4 and 42). By Wright, Layman & Umney (1909), Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E. 327,386/7.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded.

Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest.

Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the "C. & D." does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

The Therapeutics of Hyoscine.

SIR,—It seems to be assumed that hyoscine is seldom used except in conditions of maniacal excitement. I find that in the ninth edition of White and Martin's "Genito-Urinary Surgery," p. 106, it is the only drug described as useful in certain forms of erythemic urethritis—in doses of $\frac{3}{100}$ grain twice daily. A dozen patients on this treatment would soon use 5 or 6 grains of the drug.

Yours truly,

J. C. MCWALTER.

Dublin, November 12.

Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examination.

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council in Dublin there was an animated discussion on the Pharmaceutical Assistants' qualification. There seemed to be a diversity of opinion, and at present it seems that the examination is carried on at a loss, if not to the Society, at all events to the examiner, if his time is of any value at all. I would suggest that a radical change be made, and that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland go to Parliament for first recognition of all registered druggists and abolish this grade altogether. I don't think there is any need for two grades any longer; the pharmacists are now numerous enough (with the druggists at present registered) to meet the public demand for medicine, and the numerous articles more largely sold by druggists can be looked after by those who do not wish to qualify as pharmacists. The second thing that Parliament should be asked for is an examination intermediate between the Preliminary and the Licence, on all fours with the three examinations necessary for the degree of the B.Sc., thus:

Matriculation	Intermediate science	Degree (B.Sc.)
Preliminary	Intermediate pharmaceutical	Licence (L.P.S.I.)

I do not see that druggists would object to this, as it would preserve those in business and prevent overcrowding in the future. A new examination would be no burden to entrants, as it would be a stepping-stone to the Licence, and as the Preliminary has now to be passed prior to apprenticeship, the long interval between would be profitably employed. I have no doubt the result in the end would be a better-equipped pharmacist and a better public service in consequence. I am only here ventilating a scheme which may not be taken up now, but sooner or later, perhaps sooner than later, it will be attempted and carried.

Yours truly,

Belfast, November 15.

SAMUEL HOGG, Ph.C.

Division of the Minor.

SIR,—I have taken great interest in the correspondence columns of your worthy journal during the past few weeks respecting the Minor examination, and your highly instructive and able article of November 5 re its division into parts. There is no doubt whatever but that there should be a qualifying examination, conducted on fair principles, embodying those subjects only which come within the pale of the everyday pharmacist. I have been qualified a great many years, but not a single instance can I quote where a customer has come to me inquiring about gravitation, sound, light, heat, energy (potential and kinetic), etc., or the principles of the Braham Press! These interesting subjects are all very well in their way, and will fit in to a nicety with anyone who wishes to take a University degree or who has in view becoming a demonstrator in a college of science; but to

force upon a candidate subjects which he may never require for the remainder of his pharmaceutical career, is not only a great wrong but a gross injustice. I am thoroughly in accord with the sentiments expressed in your leading article, and am furthermore of opinion that you are entitled to the warmest thanks not only of every aspirant to pharmaceutical honours, but also the profession at large. To say that the examination as at present carried on is unfair falls short of the mark. I consider it discreditable, also dishonourable, and an unpardonable piece of injustice to expect a candidate who, not having satisfied the examiners in all the subjects, at his next attempt has again to go through the whole of the subjects, no credit being given for any he may have satisfied the examiners previously. The late Professor Leech, of Owens College, Manchester, in his address to the company assembled at 17 Bloomsbury Square at their opening session as far back as 1899, stated he was convinced the Minor should be divided. All honour to this eminent authority for giving expression to his conscientious convictions. The Society are supposed to safeguard our interests. Why don't they exert themselves and bring about those measures of reform which will be to our benefit? We have to thank you, Sir, for the firm stand you took eighteen months since (backed by that eminent counsel Mr. Danckwerts) with reference to the 1s. renewal fee for the certificate of qualification, which, no doubt, the Society would have exerted all the influence they possessed to extort from every pharmacist in the British Isles to-day if they had their way. We have to thank an outside Association in bringing into being that straightforward preventative of "cutting," the P.A.T.A., when it ought to have had its inception at Bloomsbury Square. In conclusion, I think we should rally our forces and endeavour to get those men only on the Council who will bring about those necessary reforms which will tend not only for the welfare of those who are just "ascending the ladder," so to speak, but also in promoting the welfare of the profession as a whole throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Yours faithfully,

FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE. (100/55.)

SIR,—With reference to whether or not the Minor should be divided, the question which should influence the powers that be in deciding the matter is whether the status of the ranks of pharmacy would be raised or lowered thereby. Personally, I feel fully convinced that (as the condition of pharmacy at present is) a divided examination would considerably increase the number of qualified men, and incidentally raise the social status. Many competent assistants are deterred under present conditions from attempting to qualify for the one and only reason that they will be unable, in case of failure, to afford a second "shot" without returning to business for an indefinite period. If such men were credited with either the practical or the theoretical day's work (whichever they were successful in) they would feel less nervous of their fate at their next trial, and re-enter. The financial condition of those chiefly concerned is entitled to consideration, and this, I think, would be done by placing the theoretical or practical day's work to the candidate's credit in the event of his failure to satisfy the examiners in either, and at the same time the Society would benefit by the additional prospective members. I am not in favour of crediting single subjects to candidates, as this would lower both the stringency of the examination and the standard of proficiency of the candidate's education—results which are distinctly undesirable. It is the knowledge of complete failure that accounts to the largest extent for the extreme nervousness of entrants, and probably the extreme nervousness, and not the inadequate knowledge of their subjects alone, accounts for the percentage of passes in the pharmaceutical examination being the lowest (or nearly so) of the recognised examining bodies in Great Britain. So, while still keeping up the standard, the possession of the qualification should be made more reasonably accessible to the really earnest student.

Eastbourne.

Yours truly,
W. F. MOSLEY.

Agricola says: "The letter by 'Historicus' is the most thoughtful and sensible letter that has yet appeared in your columns. There ought, and must be, some intermediate and legally recognised standard between a phar-

macist and an unqualified man, and, to my mind, now is the time for combination. If the time, money, and energy which are used at the present time to trap an unwary drug-store proprietor into selling a penn'orth of laudanum was put to the more sensible one of preventing grocers and general shops from selling drugs, what a lot better off the drug-trade would be."

[Other letters on this subject are held over.]

Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—I have read the letter by "A Minor Man and Apothecaries' Assistant" in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* re the statement of the new Master of the Apothecaries' Society, and with all respect to "Minor Man" I do not think he fully appreciates the new Master's expression. It seems to me that, to use Mr. Norton's own words, "the object of the dispenser's qualification is to assist medical men"—i.e., to note any error in prescribing, perchance some overdose, chemical incompatibilities, etc.—and not to become merely a vendor of patent medicines and to be doling out pennyworths of Beecham's pills from eight in the morning till ten o'clock at night. This is, unfortunately, what the chemist's business has drifted into to-day, and many qualified pharmacists are forced to do this, adding, perhaps, ladies' side-combs, picture postcards, fancy vases, etc., or to put up their shutters. This is what, I think, Mr. Norton does not want the dispenser to drift into; and in this connection, if chemists themselves will only look more broadmindedly on the 1908 Pharmacy Act, instead of expecting a perfect Act from imperfect beings, they will find that in reality it aims at the same point—that is, of lifting the chemist out of what he has (not altogether of his own fault) drifted into, a mere vendor of quackery, and placing him into that position which, in truth, his training and qualification have fitted him for in every sense—"a pharmacist" at the doctor's right hand.

Yours truly,

HALL. (104/2.)

Apprentices' Visits to Wholesalers.

SIR,—In the current issue of the *C. & D.* I notice "Jay Mack" states that he sends his first-year apprentices twice during the year to spend a day inspecting the works, etc., of his wholesale drug-house. I take as much interest in my apprentices as most employers, and have thought more than once that I should like to do the same. But it would be interesting to hear how our wholesale friends would regard the prospect of a general adoption of such a plan. Perhaps some of them will favour us with their views.

Yours faithfully,

Fordingbridge, November 11.

S. E. LOCK.

Shop Hours.

SIR,—Surely sixty hours a week should satisfy any reasonable employer who expects honest work! How does a chemist's assistant's "salary" compare with a bricklayer's "wage" per hour? Few men work for employers more hours than I do, and although I am fairly content with my lot (being a married man) I often feel that a little more recreation would give me better health, would make my work brighter, and would not let my youth slip away too quickly. I live on the premises, and am responsible for night calls. My time "off duty" consists of four hours weekly and an extra eight hours fortnightly (excluding Sundays), so that I can claim to be on duty 136 hours in six days. Shall I reap no benefit from the Shop Hours Act? If some employers have not yet realised their moral responsibilities in treatment of their assistants, it is quite time that they should have force applied to help them be good and just.

Yours,

6 T. (99/29.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

She Buys Confection.

Beware of a tall flashy woman, apparently an actress, who requests a pound of confection of senna and sulphur to be sent to a given address, with a promise to pay on delivery. She does not pay, however, and moves at the end of the week.—*Newport*. (105/42)

Dispensing Notes.

Most dispensing problems are dealt with in "The Art of Dispensing," but we are always pleased to get fresh ones for solution, and to receive the opinions of readers on the points discussed.

White Pills.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will be good enough to suggest a powder which may be used with advantage in making small white pills as a substitute for sacch. lactis. I experience some difficulty in getting the powder to mass when this is used, and again in rolling out, and the resulting pills are liable to crack, and do not set hard. As an excipient I use either mucil. acaciæ or glyc. tragac. I hardly know what to use, as the sacch. lactis keeps the pills white, besides making up the size. As an example, for pil. morphinæ, pulv. glycyrrhizæ simp. is an excellent powder, but will not answer when the pills are required white. If you will be good enough to give me your valuable advice on the matter I shall be greatly indebted to you.

Faithfully yours,

SIDNEY BOYCE.

[We have found sugar of milk with 4 per cent. of tragacanth, and syrup of glucose just sufficient to form a firm mass, serve admirably for the purpose you have in view. An alternative powder is sugar of milk 76, starch-powder 20, tragacanth 4. Pills prepared with this powder have more of an "ivory" look than those for which sugar of milk and tragacanth only have been used. Twenty-five grains of the first and second powders require respectively about 5 grains and 4 grains of syrup of glucose to make a firm mass. Tragacanth mixed with the powder is more satisfactory than in mucilage form. The syrup of glucose obviates cracking. We prefer finely powdered marshmallow-root to powdered liquorice for pill-making; it is whiter and possesses more tenacity. While fairly white, it is not so dead-white as the powders suggested above, and cannot be used satisfactorily as a substitute when white pills are required. Starch-powder is preferable to French chalk for rolling-out purposes. The chalk imparts a suggestion of grey.]

Legal Queries.

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

Alpha (104/23).—It was decided by the High Court in the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* Mercer that it is not illegal for an unregistered person to use the description "pharmacy" for his premises.

Kaffa (104/50).—A possessive pronoun on a showcard describing a medicine for human beings is a claim to proprietary rights—*e.g.*, "Try our emulsion." "We can recommend our cough-mixture," make the emulsion and mixture dutiable.

Salicylas (100/5).—Any registered chemist and druggist or registered medical practitioner may sign the declaration by a Minor candidate that he has been engaged for three years in dispensing medical prescriptions. It is not essential that the chemist with whom the candidate has been engaged as apprentice should sign the document, but it is advisable.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

T. W. C. (80/65).—SACHET-POWDERS.—See *C. & D.*, September 24, p. 498.

Snooks (79/36).—CARAMEL-MANUFACTURE.—This was described in the *C. & D.*, December 22, 1906, p. 953. There is no book on the manufacture of burnt sugar.

Anglo-Hibernian (82/49).—POLE-FINDING PAPER as used by electricians for distinguishing positive and negative poles consists of paper moistened with solution of potassium iodide. The ends of the two wires are placed upon this paper half an inch or so apart, when a brown spot will indicate the positive pole. A piece of litmus-paper wetted with a solution of sodium sulphate or sodium chloride will, when treated in like manner, show red at the positive and blue at the negative pole.

Cabal (91/19).—PROTARGOL SOLUTIONS are most readily made by floating the powder on the surface of the water in a measure, when in a short time solution will have taken place. Hot water should not be used for this or similar

organic preparations of silver, or decomposition will be brought about. The troublesome gummy mass which results from adding water to protargol is best dealt with in a mortar.

E. E. M. (96/48).—TR. LOBELLE ACID. (Beach):

Lobelia-herb	3ij.
Capsicums	3ij.
Vinegar	3xvj.

Boil the vinegar, and pour it upon the drugs in an earthenware jar. Macerate ten days and filter. Dose, 3ss. as an antispasmodic.

Dog (94/33) asks what is the medicine given to dogs that expels round and tape worms within an hour? [Any vermifuge, such as kamala, santonin, and ext. filicis mas, will expel worms within an hour, but there must be an empty stomach and intestines. Try chloroform *mv.* to *mx.*, according to size of dog, an hour before administering the vermifuge. The chloroform is supposed to stupefy them, and the worm-medicine has more effect. A medium dose of any of the above, succeeded by a dose of castor oil, should prove beneficial.]

Protos (97/7).—EHRlich's "606" has only been used in hospitals in this country so far, as the product is not yet on the market. See *C. & D.* Supplement, November 5, and *C. & D.*, September 10; also many other references up to the present date.

Optic (100/1).—(1) FOOT-ROT CURE.—This seems to be a mixture of powdered copper sulphate (1), butter of antimony (1), glacial acetic acid ($\frac{1}{2}$), and turpentine (1). The approximate proportions are indicated in parentheses. (2) LEMON COUGH-SYRUP for children:

Oxy. scillæ	3j.
Syr. tolu	3j.
Vin. ipecac.	3j.
Syr. limonis	3ij.
Glycerini	3ij.
Syrupi ad	3viij.

Misce.

Dose for children: Half to one teaspoonful three times a day.

(3) "Drug-dealers" would seem to be the alternative to "drug-stores."

Bonillon (103/55).—MEAT-EXTRACT.—See *C. & D.*, May 21, p. 802.

A. W. P. (98/48).—WHOOPIING-COUGH POWDERS.—The following is a useful recipe for this:

Sulphur, præcip.	3v.
Pulv. lobeliæ	gr. x.
Pulv. ipecac. simp.	gr. v.
Zinci sulph.	gr. v.
Pulv. sacch. lactis ad	3xxv.

Misce bene.

Put up into 5-grain powders. Dose for children up to five years, half a powder; over five years, one powder.

Oxygen (97/51).—MOUTH-WASH.—Hydrogen peroxide is coming into use as a mouth-wash. It is used before retiring to rest, the mouth being well rinsed with a solution of one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of warm water. The best preservative for hydrogen peroxide is probably acetanilide, a few grains in a pint being all that is necessary. Boric acid and phosphoric acid are also employed as preservatives.

C. M. W. G. (94/13).—(1) Considering the method by which carbon dioxide is manufactured on a commercial scale, it would not be surprising that traces of sulphurous acid are contained in the gas. This would decolorise the water tinted with potassium permanganate. (2) DESTROYING FLIES.—In a confined space such as a shop-window an open vessel of formalin is effectual, but in a room a fumigation-method is required. The formozone cones are a handy means of ridding a room of flies. (3) ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS FOR STERILISATION.—Lesure, in a paper in the "Journal de Pharmacie," expressed the opinion that ultra-violet rays do not yet enter into the province of practical pharmacy. The solutions cannot be sterilised in glass bottles, as glass absorbs the most active sterilising-rays.

J. A. P. (97/33).—LIME-CREAM.—The separation which takes place may be due to deficiency of the emulsifying-agent. If part of the lime-water is replaced by liq. calcis sacch. an improvement may be noted; but we cannot well judge the cause of the trouble without an inspection of your formula.

Kino (97/20).—We do not undertake to analyse unnamed substances. In sending the powder to an analyst "to let you know the ingredients" it would be necessary to give the fullest particulars you could regarding the substance.

C

W. H. C. (73/2).—INDIGESTION-MIXTURE AND LIVER AND STOMACH TONIC.—The following will suit your label. First prepare a stock mixture:

Tinct. cardam. co. ...	...	...	3ij.
Liq. bismuthi ...	...	...	3ix.
Glycerini ...	...	...	3vj.
Inf. gent. co. conc. ...	...	...	3viiij.
Liq. ammoniae ...	...	...	3iss.
Podophyllin. ...	...	...	gr. xij.
Syr. zingib. ...	...	...	3vj.

Misce.

To 2 oz. of this concentrated solution add 4 oz. of chloroform-water (B.P. '85) and label: One tablespoonful in water to be taken three times a day after food.

H. K. B. (Gaya) (58/51).—MALARIA-TREATMENT.—Quinine is the best preventive and curative drug in malaria, and is the basis of most of the cures. As a preventive, 5 to 10 grains is taken daily before breakfast; while as a curative agent the dose is 30 grains distributed through the day, and continued for months.

C. D. (99/59).—(1) ECZEMA-OINTMENT.—An analysis made by the "British Medical Journal" states that this ointment contains as medicaments zinc oxide, sulphur, boric acid, oil of cade, and salicylic acid in a paraffin basis. (2) The attention of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society should be called to the case you mention.

R. C. E. (9/10).—RED-CURRENT ELIXIR FOR ADULTS.—The following resembles your sample:

Oxymel scillæ ...	...	...	3iv.
Syr. rhæados... ..	...	...	3iv.
Tr. opii ...	...	...	3j.
Tr. digitalis ...	...	...	3ij.
Ac. sulph. arom. ...	...	...	3vj.
Syrup. et glycerin. ...	...	aa.	q.s. ad 3xviij.

Dose: One teaspoonful in water every three or four hours.

Kaffa (104/50).—(1) Caramel is a good brown colouring for bay rum. An alcoholic preparation of it, called "spirit colouring," is sold for the purpose. (2) For a cheap antiseptic mouth-wash for your dentist customer you should use the liquor thymol co., reducing the spirit to 2 oz. per pint. In this dissolve the antiseptics and the oils and pour into a mixture of glycerin 1 part, and distilled water 3 parts. Shake well and occasionally in the course of two days, and filter clear through fullers' earth.

Motor (10/10).—(1) WHITE SHELLAC which has become insoluble from age can be employed in making sealing-wax. There does not seem to be any way of restoring its solubility in spirit. (2) Ointment of yellow oxide of mercury, prepared by freshly precipitating the oxide from mercuric-chloride solution by sodium hydroxide, darkens on exposure to air, and on this account the preparation is kept from light as much as possible.

T. O. O. (76/24).—FROSTED GLASS is readily cleaned with a polishing-soap like "Monkey Brand," but soap and water are ordinarily sufficient.

A. J. T. (98/47).—MODELLING-CLAY.—This can be made from kaolin by massing with a mixture of glycerin and quince mucilage or emulsified soft paraffin. The kaolin may be tinted with sulphur or raddle before beating with the expient.

R. I. E. (94/34).—FURNITURE-POLISH REVIVER.—This so-called "veneer" is in the nature of a cleaning-liquid for polished surfaces. It seems to consist of turpentine, carbon tetrachloride, amyl acetate, and kieselguhr. The last-named is only present in small proportion; the mixture is tinted with an aniline red.

Vet. (90/8).—VETERINARY MIXTURE.—This is chiefly composed of tincture of aloes and laudanum. The proportions need adjusting according to the dose, which you have not stated.

G. W. & Co. (104/52).—GLASS-GALL is the scum that floats on the surface of molten glass in the glass-pots. It consists of sulphates and chlorides of the alkalis.

Rusticus (90/15).—GOLDFISH-FUNGUS.—This is prevented by adding a trace of sahyelic acid to the water, but if the fish are already attacked they will succumb sooner or later.

W. R. (89/44).—DENTAL ROOMS.—The charge to a visiting dentist for use of rooms at a pharmacy depends upon the accommodation and other considerations, such as rent of the whole premises. Start with a suggestion of 5s. to 10s. a week, and see if this would pay you for the trouble involved.

Texio (76/46).—CAKE-FLAVOURS.—These consist of sugar mixed with an essential oil; in the sample you send, oil of orange-peel is employed. Caraway is managed by using the oil. The tint of the powder is obtained by a trace of aniline orange.

W. R. N. (100/48).—Proctor's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing" (Office of *C. & D.* 2s. 6d.) is the best book you can have as a start in testing drugs and galenicals. Afterwards special treatises may be required for particular subjects, upon which we shall be glad to advise you.

Arvon (100/41).—(1) SCOTCH-WHISKY ESSENCE.—The following is stated to give a very good imitation of Scotch whisky when added to proof spirit:

Amylic alcohol ...	...	...	2 oz.
Acetic ether ...	...	...	5 oz.
Creosote ...	...	...	1 dr.
Oil of cognac... ..	...	...	1½ oz.
Rectified spirit ...	...	...	5 oz.

Mix and filter.

(2) "Entire" drugs can be recommended and sold without incurring liability to stamp-duty, and the vendor need not hold a patent-medicine licence.

J. E. (100/25).—Professor Joseph Sampson Gamgee died September 18, 1886. A short biography was given in the *C. & D.*, September 25, 1886; but a more complete record of his work is contained in the "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xx., p. 398.

E. P. S. (95/35).—FLY-STAINS ON LACQUERED BRASS.—Soap and water are generally sufficient for cleaning fly-stains from lacquered ware. "Monkey Brand" soap or spirit is also effectual, but the latter may act as a solvent for the lacquer if allowed to remain on for long.

S. T. M. (89/69).—WATER-STERILISATION.—Nesfield's patent process depends upon the liberation of iodine and its subsequent reabsorption. Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., put up the necessary ingredients in a convenient form for use. The other method to which you refer was that employed during the South African war, and consists in adding 15 grains of sodium bisulphate to each pint of water. This is efficacious, but after a few days aperient effects are produced. Six processes were described in the *C. & D.*, August 19, 1905, p. 348, to which you should refer if you desire to pursue the subject further.

Ship. (268/34).—GINGERIN EQUIVALENT.—Nine grains of gingerin is equivalent to 1 oz. of tinct. zingib. fort.

G. D. (95/6).—NON-POISONOUS STRAW-HAT CLEANER.—This consists of cream of tartar. Tartaric acid or citric acid may also be employed for the same purpose.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1865.

Assistants' Characters.

A large employer in the West of England writes us complaining of the want of truthfulness evinced by employers in discharging their moral obligations to each other, adding: "Six months since I advertised in your Journal, and out of about fifteen to twenty applications, and after much time and consideration being spent in correspondence, etc., selected a young man from Northamptonshire, having every requisite recommendation from the person with whom he had just finished his apprenticeship. He has been endured by me for this time, and from the beginning showed himself to be void of everything required, except good abilities misspent in every shape and form. I have been compelled to keep him, having been laid up with a very serious illness. . . . It gives one a bad name looking out again so soon, though the last I had was with me seven or eight years; it is both unjust to employers and employed, and deserves a very severe article from your pen, which flows so freely on behalf of those on whom we are dependent for assistance in the carrying on of our business. The example of such in a house where there are several cannot be calculated. . . . You may depend there is a great want of young men just sent out of the hands of their masters of any value. Our hours are short—eight to seven now; no Sunday duty; a holiday once a year, if required, and never otherwise refused, if convenient." Our correspondent concludes by expressing his opinion that really valuable assistants were never scarcer than at present, and points out the increased necessity of employers doing "as they would be done unto," as it rests with them mainly, "by honesty and integrity, to put each, the worthy and the worthless, in their proper position."

Coming Events.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, November 21.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. C. R. Darling, Cantor Lecture (1) on "Industrial Pyrometry."

Wednesday, November 23.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North-Eastern Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 P.M. Evening meeting and address on "Vaccines: Their Preparation and Administration," by Dr. Ian Struthers Stewart.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Sir H. H. Cunynghame, on "Methods of Detecting Fire-damp in Mines."

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 3 P.M. Meeting open to all pharmacists in the district. Address by Mr. E. T. Neathcroat, on "The Advantages of Real Organisation." At 7.30 P.M., social evening and supper, for which tickets (2s. 6d. each) can be obtained from Mr. H. Buckingham, Hon. Secretary, Jersey House, Frederick Road, Aston Manor.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane. Whist-drive.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Angel Hotel, at 8 P.M. Whist-drive.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, "The Pagoda," 30 Hill Rise, Richmond, at 7 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. double) from Mr. O. R. Windemer, Ewell Road, Surbiton, or Mr. F. Harvey, 1 Claremont Road, Surbiton.

Thursday, November 24.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Annual dinner, at which Mr. J. Rymer Young will be present.

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club, Oriental Café. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. Marfitt, Infirmary Square, or Mr. E. A. Fry, 9 Belvoir Street.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Social evening.

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, at 7 P.M. Lecture.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, Northgate Mansions, Gloucester, at 9 P.M. Mr. J. A. Thomas, "My Experience of Pharmaceutical Congresses." The proposed alteration of the date for annual meeting will also be discussed.

London Chemists' Association, Kingsway Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. W. R. Hadwen, chemist and druggist (Gloucester), on "Vaccination." Refreshments will be served after the lecture.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The annual smoking-concert of the Pharmaceutical Football Club will be held on November 23, in the Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.

SUNDERLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner will be held at the Grand Hotel, Bridge Street, on November 30. Tickets can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. H. M. Purse, Burn Park Pharmacy.

NOTTINGHAM PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual dinner will be held in the George Hotel on December 1. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. T. Freeman, 57 Mansfield Road, or Mr. E. E. H. Turton, 2 Chapel Bar.

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A whist-drive will be held at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on December 1. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. A. Steen Bar, 18 Rutland Avenue, and Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, 18 Colquitt Street.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The eighty-fifth Christmas Course of Juvenile Lectures will be delivered this year by Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., his subject being "Sound, Musical and Non-musical: A Course of Experimental Acoustics." The lectures will be delivered on the following days, at three o'clock: Thursday, December 29, December 31, 1910, January 3, 5, 7, and 10, 1911.

LEPTANDRIN as a cholagogue-remedy in dysentery is considered by a writer in the "Eclectic Medical Journal" (November, p. 536) to be of proved value, being of small purgative power and well calculated to change the morbid diathesis.

Our American Letter.

From an Ethical Pharmacist.

Druggists' Insurance.—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists has decided to provide insurance for its members, protecting them against damage-suits resulting from dispensing-errors and the like. This form of insurance has grown quite popular in the cities.

The Company-pharmacy Movement threatens to proceed so rapidly in New York State that the druggists of New York City are holding frequent meetings for the purpose of discussing ways and means of opposing it. The favourite proposal seems to be a State law prohibiting corporations from owning and conducting drug-stores. Such a law exists in the Province of Quebec, and has been enforced; but it is questionable if it would be tolerated in the United States.

Dragees.—The Government officials, in their enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, have held that a silver-coated dragee was adulterated by virtue of the silver coating. The Circuit Court upheld this contention; but the decision has now been overruled by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which holds that the silver coating cannot be considered an adulterant unless it is shown to be poisonous on the one hand, or on the other is used to deceive the consumer.

Sale of Carbolic Acid.—Denver City has now joined the considerable number of large centres which forbid the sale of carbolic acid except in solutions where the substance is mixed with equal quantities of alcohol and glycerin. This type of ordinance has done a great deal of good in lessening the number of suicides and accidental poisonings from carbolic acid. The alcohol acts effectively as an automatic antidote, while not lessening the efficiency of the acid as an antiseptic and germicide.

Co-operative Buying and Manufacturing seems to have attracted the fancy of American pharmacists, and a co-operative cigar manufacturing and distributing company is now in process of organisation, with a factory at Tampa, Fla. The stockholders will be pharmacists, and the sales will be confined to the drug-trade. The leader of the movement is Mr. E. Berger, druggist, Tampa, who is President of the Florida Board of Pharmacy.

Dispensing Doctors.—The proposition to prohibit physicians from dispensing their own medicines apparently will not go down. The pharmacists of Pennsylvania and Illinois have separately drawn up Bills, which they propose to have introduced into the coming sessions of their State Legislatures, and it remains to be seen whether they will succeed in their purpose. In the meantime the physicians are up in arms over the proposal, and the medical journals are saying some tart things about druggists.

N.A.R.D.—The spirit of brotherly love among pharmacists seems to have developed greatly in the United States during the last few years, and the cause is probably to be found largely in such organisation movements as that represented by the N.A.R.D. Recently, for instance, two of the new officers of the N.A.R.D. have been given very flattering testimonial banquets by the competing pharmacists in their own towns. These two officers are President H. B. Guilford, of Rochester, N.Y., and Treasurer Harvey I. Leith, of Providence, R.I.

Wood Alcohol is now recognised to be so toxic a substance, and has caused so many cases of blindness, and even death, that the N.A.R.D. has voted to attempt an amendment of the Federal Food and Drugs Act and of the several State laws providing that the common name be changed to "wood-naphtha." In prohibition States and sections the stuff is very often purchased by ignorant men for beverage-purposes, and the very name of "alcohol" misleads them. It is thought that a change in the title would gradually wean the illiterate public away from associating the substance with ethyl alcohol.

HEROIC PRESCRIBING.—"Filius" had been reading a book on medicine, and his mother had got the complaint for which a formula for a remedy was given. He took it to an important pharmacy in a Midland city, where the presiding pharmacist refused to make up the script. He then tried several others, but all to no purpose. At last a well-known bacteriologist and analyst who was interested in medicine was consulted, and the latter relates that the prescription contained the maximum doses of each ingredient, which included digitalis, aconite, belladonna, codeia, and another poison. "Filius" asked if he would give it to his mother, and "Chemicus" said, "No! if I had one." Still, "Filius" belonged to a family whose father lived to be ninety, although he made it an invariable rule to try every patent medicine advertised if after reading the advertisement he thought it seemed to suit his usually imaginary complaints.

The Drug-trade in the 'Fifties.

THE principles that ensure a successful business endure throughout the ages, and apparently the conditions that make success in shopkeeping to-day are not so very far removed from those of half a century ago as we think. This has been strongly impressed upon us recently by a perusal of the "Shopkeeper's Guide," published in London in 1853, which was, according to its author

designed to give stability to the interests of the shopkeeper by instructing him how to place his business upon a secure foundation, and also to guide persons who, from ill-health, or from reverse of fortune, may seek to obtain a livelihood by shopkeeping, in a path which will contribute to certain success.

The general hints given as to the selection of shops and so forth, the worldly wisdom shown in the advice given as to treatment of customers, and the peculiarities of the British public, are as appropriate to present-day trading as to the 'fifties. The shop with the easily found, easily opened, or, better still, open door, the disadvantage of steps up or down to a shop, the disadvantage to business of gossiping customers, or of being "out of" an article are all touched upon. The desirability of having everything good and cheap was apparently as much a platitude in 1853 as it is to-day, but our author carefully distinguishes between "cheapness" and "lowness of price." "Many persons," he says, "whose time is of no value will mount to the top of a stair to save a penny; and to get an article which is really good, if it be of importance that it should be genuine, there are few who would not walk a mile out of their way. This principle may be observed to act very strongly in the case of such articles as medicinal drugs. The world being now overrun with all kinds of goods made up for show, and purchasable wholesale at inconceivably low prices, the temptation to deal in inferior articles is almost overpowering." The "causes of the failures of shopkeepers" are given in an instructive paragraph, while a whole chapter is devoted to an illustration in story form of what happened to a young doctor and his wife who began by living "within the means, up to the means, and beyond the means" successively. After much preliminary advice as to shop, health, situation, capital, and profits, lists of stocks required in various businesses are given. The list for the "Chemist and Druggist—the vendor of all kinds of chemicals and drugs," comprises nearly 600 articles, evidently taken from a wholesale drug-catalogue of the day. There are some reminiscences of other days, such as *Alutæ*, *Ambergisea*, *Anchovies*, *Aqua Theriac.*, *Atramentum*, *Cornu Cerv. ppt.*, *Eau de Arquebusade*, *Emp. Ladani Co.*, *Emp. Thuris Co.*, *Gum Ladani*, *Gum Sagapen.*, *Herb pro Fotu*, *Hyd. Oxyd.*, *Ciner.*, *Liq. Potass.*, *Brandish.*, *Ol. Genoe.*, *Pil. Hydrag.*, *Chalyb.*, *Pil. Sagapen. Co.*, *Pulv. Contray. Co.*, *Pulv. Sagittæ Ind.*, *Rad. Contray.*, *Rad. Rub. Tinct.*, *Sem. Sinapeos.*, *Farinae*, *Stupa*, *Subera*, and *Testa ppt.* Towards the end of the book a list is given of "London wholesale dealers." The following names occur, among others, under the respective headings:

CHEMISTS.

Brandram Bros. & Co., 17 Sise Lane, City, and Lower Road, Rotherhithe.
Davey Macmurdo & Co., 27 Great George Street, Bermondsey.
Huskisson, John, 77 Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, and 12 Constitution Row.
Leath, James, 5 St. Paul's Churchyard, and 9 Vere Street, Oxford Street.
Roth & Rigeisson, 34 Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road.
Smith, B. T., & C., 12 Church Street, Mile End.
Smith, Thomas & Henry, 69 Coleman Street.

DRUGGISTS.

Ancell & Bryant, Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street.
Baiss Bros. & Co., 125 and 126 Lower Thames Street.
Barron & Harvey, 5 and 6 Giltspur Street.
Battley & Watts, 32 Lower Whitecross Street.
Biggs, Thomas, 79 Upper Thames Street.
Corbyn & Son, High Holborn.
Coward, R. A., 10 Laurence Pountney Lane.
Curling & Co., 16 Cullum Street, City.
Curtis & Wright, 11 Old Fish Street.

Dakin, Thomas, 23 Abchurch Lane and 73 King William Street, City.
Davy, Mackmurdo & Co., 100 Upper Thames Street, and Great George Street, Bermondsey.
Drew, Hayward & Barron, 1, 2, and 3 Great Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
Evans, Lescher & Evans, 60 Bartholomew Close.
Field, Roberts & Barber, 254 Borough High Street and Counter Street, Borough.
Foulger & Son, 133 St. George Street.
Gale, Baker, Warde & Oldfield, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
Hearon, McCulloch & Squire, 95 Bishopsgate Street Within.
Herring Bros., 40 Aldersgate Street.
Hewlett & Goddard, 6 Arthur Street West, London Bridge.
Hill, Arthur Stephen, 11 Little Britain.
Hodgkinson, Luckombe & King, 86 Snowhill, City.
Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead, 213 Upper Thames Street, and 18 Lambeth Hill.
Horner & Sons, 20 Bucklersbury.
Langton Bros. & Scott, 225 and 226 Upper Thames Street.
Langton & Co., 1 and 2 Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, City.
Pedler, George S., 199 Fleet Street.
Pigeon & Son, 31 Thurmorton Street.
Treacher, Osborn & Hull, 27 and 28 Wilson Street, Finsbury.
Warrick Bros., 3 Garlick Hill.
Westwood, Westwood & Hopkins, 16 Newgate Street.
Wyman, John, 122 Fore Street, City.
Yates & Burgess, 25 Budge Row, City.

PERFUMERS.

Churcher, Thomas, 22 King Street, Golden Square.
Ede & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill, City.
Farina, J. M., 1 Salters' Hall Court.
Gosnell & Co., 12 Three King's Court, Lombard Street, and 68 Upper Thames Street.
Grossmith, John, 39 Friday Street, Cheapside.
Hovenden, R., 57 and 58 Crown Street, Finsbury Square.
Patey & Co., 37 Lombard Street, City.
Pears, A. & F., 91 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury.
Rowland & Sons, 20 Hatton Garden.
Yardley & Statham, 7 Vine Street, Bloomsbury.

CONFECTIONERS.

Keating, Thomas, 79 St. Paul's Churchyard.
Meggeson, George, 61 Cannon Street, City.

There is also a list of court-plaster manufacturers (ten) and lint-makers (five).

Some quaint recipes are given for "domestic remedies," "effervescing beverages and powders," "toilet articles," "veterinary medicines," and "miscellaneous articles." The last-named comprise such things as "mouth-glue," "scouring drops for removing grease," inks, Brunswick black, waterproofing for boots and shoes, and "bug-poison." A note is appended to this section pointing out that

The foregoing receipts and particulars respecting them having been obtained at considerable labour and cost, any piracy of them will be proceeded against under the Law of Copyright.

A preliminary paragraph states that the "wholesale prices quoted [in the receipts] are those of the present time, and, should there be any difficulty in obtaining the goods at the terms mentioned, we are authorised to state that they will be supplied by John Slipper, wholesale chemist, Leather Lane, London, on its being mentioned that they are required for making the articles described in this work." Even John Slipper, of Leather Lane, seems to have some sinister analogy to the bugbear of chemists at the present day. With regard to the actual prices: Epsom salts is quoted at 12s. per cwt. wholesale, "usually sold retail in ounces at 1d., or two ounces for 1½d."; senna, 1s. per lb. wholesale, retailed in ¼-oz. packets; castor oil, wholesale 10d. per lb., retail 3d. per oz., without bottle; jalap, about 4s. per lb., "should be put up in packets of 20 grains, which are sufficient for a dose"; camomile-flowers, 1s. 6d. per lb., "usual retail price 2d. and 3d. per oz." Altogether an unusually interesting book, with a number of funny recipes which we have no space to reproduce.

THE U.S. VICE-CONSUL A. A. WILLIAMSON quotes from the "Manchurian Daily News" the statement that "an official of the South Manchurian Railway has, by dint of application, invented a new use for soya-bean oil as material for preparing a waterproof liquid which is pronounced by the experts of the Dalny central laboratory of that line to give greater durability at a cheaper cost."